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ABE URGES U.S., USSR PRUDENCE OVER GDR INCIDENT

OW260207 Tokyo KYODO in English 0203 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Tuesday called on both the United States and the Soviet Union to be prudent in settling the Soviet shooting of a U.S. Army officer in East Germany. The situation surrounding the Sunday incident is not clear enough, Abe told reporters. At a time when the two countries are sitting around a table for arms reduction talks in Geneva, Abe said, "I hope the trend would not change (because of the incident)."

ABE, GDR ENVOY DISCUSS POSSIBLE TRIP TO BERLIN

OW251147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday repeated his wish to visit East Germany, according to a highly-placed source. The source said Abe dropped the hint during a meeting with East German Ambassador to Japan Dieter Jaeger, who will be on a home leave shortly.

Abe has long expressed his desire to visit East Germany to promote East-West detente, according to unnamed Foreign Ministry officials. He would be the first Japanese foreign minister to make an official visit to that country. A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said last week Abe is considering visiting East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland before or after a ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Stockholm, Sweden in June.

Jaeger, contacted by KYODO NEWS SERVICE after his brief meeting with Abe, declined comment. In an interview with KYODO earlier this month, Jaeger expressed East German apprehension over Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's planned trip to West Berlin in early May. Nakasone will be in West Germany to attend the annual seven-nation economic summit in Bonn May 2-4.

MINISTRY SEEKS FULL-SCALE AID TO FOREST INDUSTRY

OW251159 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO -- The Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry will never agree to tariff reductions for forest product imports unless the government provides full-scale financial aid for structural improvement of the entire forest industry, ministry sources said Monday. Relief aid to plywood makers alone will not suffice, they said. The plywood industry would be directly affected by the proposed tariff cut on forest products -- one of four fields in which the United States is demanding much greater access to the Japanese market. The three others are electronics, telecommunications, and drugs and medical apparatus.

The sources were commenting on agreement reached earlier in the day by government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) leaders to help finance structural improvement of the forest industry over the next three years so that tariffs can be gradually lowered. The ministry will consult with LDP lawmakers representing forest interests within a few days for adjustment of views on ways to help the depressed industry.

The Finance Ministry, however, preoccupied with reconstructing the deficit-ridden national finances, is believed certain to resist appropriation of huge funds for assistance to the industry, estimated at more than 100 billion yen. Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita told Monday's meeting of government and LDP leaders that the problem lies in the plywood industry. This was taken as a hint that his ministry favors aiding only plywood makers. But the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry is determined to reject the proposed tariff cut if the government offers only half measures to the forest industry, the sources said.

Tariff Cut Ruled Out

OW260605 Tokyo KYODO in English 0558 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO -- Ruling out the possibility of an immediate cut in tariffs on forest products, Mori Yoshi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, indicated Tuesday that the tariff reduction should be carried out in 1986 or 1987 after a certain "security" (government aid for reinforcement of the forest product industry) is obtained. He made the remark at a news conference following a semiweekly cabinet meeting. He was referring to a demand by the United States for an immediate abolition or lowering of the Japanese tariffs on softwood, plywood, veneer, particle board and some types of sawn lumber.

Sato said that if Japan is to lower the tariffs on forest products as sought by the United States, steps would have to be taken to cut down the Japanese lumber cost (with the government's financial cooperation). Now under consideration is a plan for the application of biotechnology in promoting the growth of trees, and the mechanization of log delivery work, the minister said. Sato also said a proposal for leasing foreign land for the growth of trees and for production of lumber is also under study as a long-range measure.

LDP COMMITTEE TO REVIEW DEFENSE PROGRAM IN APRIL

OW260457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0454 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO -- A committee of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) agreed Tuesday to start discussions in April for review of Japan's defense buildup program. Committee members will meet twice a month and are expected to make a proposal for a new defense program, officially known as the National Defense Program Outline, by the end of this year, a committee spokesman said. He said the committee will also take up the Defense Agency's program covering 1986-1990.

ABE SPEAKS TO DIET COMMITTEE ON SECURITY GOALS

OW250657 Tokyo KYODO in English 0646 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO -- Japan will continue contributing itself toward bringing about peace and prosperity of the world, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Monday. This diplomatic approach, which Abe calls "creative diplomacy," is one of three major pillars which support Japan's security policy, he said.

Abe, addressing the House of Representatives' Special Committee on Security, said two others are "smooth and effective implementation of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and an improvement of Japan's minimum defense capabilities required to defend itself."

Additionally, he expressed the strong hope that the United States and the Soviet Union would produce fruitful results through their arms control talks now underway in Geneva.

The foreign minister emphasized that he plans to continue efforts to create a climate conducive to an end of the Iran-Iraq war as part of his action-oriented "creative diplomacy" that he initiated shortly after he took up the post in November 1983. Arguing that global expectations of Japan playing a greater role in the international community are growing, Abe also underscored the need for a further increase and improvement in Japan's official development assistance (ODA).

Abe called "useful" a meeting in Moscow March 14 between Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, the first Russo-Japanese summit in 12 years. Abe also was present at the meeting after attending the funeral of Konstantin Chernenko.

The foreign minister cautioned that the start of arms control negotiations in Geneva between the two superpowers was "just the first step." Futurely, [as received] he predicted, the negotiations will be "difficult and long." Abe contended that the importance of close consultations among and unity of Western allies would continue to grow in this respect.

U.S. REFUSES TO DISCUSS WHALE CATCH QUOTAS

OW251321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1239 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO — The possibility of Japan having to stop catching all but sperm whales emerged Monday as word reached here from Washington that the United States had refused to discuss Japan's whale catch quotas for the next two years. Government sources said the U.S. made its refusal known to Tatsuo Saito, deputy director general of Japan's Fishery Agency, who arrived in Washington last week for informal talks on the issue.

The U.S. Government told him that even if Japan complies with a U.S. request by the end of this month and withdraws its objection to the International Whaling Commission's (IWC) decision for a moratorium on commercial whaling, the U.S. will still not agree to hold proposed talks on the number of whales Washington would agree to Japan's taking in the next two years, the sources said.

This raises the possibility that Japan will have to stop catching whales, except for sperm whales in coastal waters, for which the two countries have already agreed on a ceiling.

After hearing from Washington, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Megumu Sato visited Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to explain the new U.S. position and ask that the government concentrate on breaking the deadlock in the whaling talks with the U.S. The government will formally decide to withdraw its objection to the IWC by the end of this month, the sources said.

The U.S. promised last November not to invoke its law against Japanese fishing in the U.S. 200-mile waters even if Japan continued to hunt for whales in 1986 and 1987, provided Japan withdrew its objection to the IWC decision.

Without Japan-U.S. consultations on Japan's whaling ceiling, it will be virtually impossible for Japan to hunt for whales in the Antarctic Ocean this autumn. The Fishery Agency instructed Saito in Washington to urge the U.S. Government to agree to talks on a ceiling, the sources said.

CULTURAL TALKS TO SET STAGE FOR GROMYKO VISIT

OW251205 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO -- Japan plans to negotiate a cultural and taxation treaty with the Soviet Union as part of a government bid to encourage Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Japan, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday. Kensuke Yanagiya, administrative vice minister of the Foreign Ministry, disclosed the government move after a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone earlier in the day. Yanagiya said Nakasone approved of the Foreign Ministry initiative.

The Foreign Ministry also plans to hold a fifth round of working-level consultations, and Moscow has indicated it plans to send Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, to Tokyo for the meeting, Foreign Ministry officials said. The meeting, which is to be held in late May, is expected to take up overall Japanese-Soviet relations, and Japan plans to take the occasion to urge Gromyko to come to Japan, they said.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to the visit in a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in Moscow earlier this month, but no specific date has been set. Moscow has indicated that the conclusion of a cultural agreement would provide a positive climate for Gromyko's visit. Japan and the Soviet Union agreed to open talks on a cultural agreement when Gromyko visited Japan in 1976, but so far there has been no move to set them moving.

SOVIET FISHING BOAT VISIT PROTESTED IN SHIOGAMA

OW260141 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Shiogama, Miyagi Pref., March 26 KYODO -- Another Soviet fishing boat arrived at Shiogama on the northern Pacific coast Tuesday morning for two days of rest for its crew members. The 3,384-ton trawler Kapitan Kuznetsov was the second Soviet vessel to enter the port since Japan agreed to open Shiogama to Soviet fishing boats operating in Pacific coastal waters earlier this year.

Anti-Soviet rightist groups were again in evidence, mobilizing more than 20 loudspeaker vehicles in the city, 350 kilometers north of Tokyo. Some 1,400 policemen were put on alert to keep the rightists away from the port area, but no trouble was reported. For security reasons, the 92 crew members of Kapitan Kuznetsov were allowed to move only in a limited area near the port. Shiogama is the only port in Japan open to Soviet fishing vessels.

FORMER MINISTER ITO TO ATTEND BANDUNG CEREMONY

OW260213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0208 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO -- Former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito will represent Japan at ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the 1955 Asia-Africa conference to be held at the Indonesian city of Bandung, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday. The ceremonies are set for April 24 and 25 at the mountain resort in western Java, the site of the regional conference, a milestone in the rise of Third World countries in the international community.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe has been invited by the Indonesian Government to the ceremonies. But he will not be available for the occasion because of his tight schedule in the Diet (parliament) and a trip to Scandinavian countries set for later April and subsequent participation in the Bonn summit of major Western countries in early May, according to the official. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk are expected to take part in the ceremonies.

REPORTAGE ON GUINEAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION'S VISIT

Toure-led Delegation Arrives

SK251136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Republic of Guinea led by Facine Toure, member of the Military Committee of National Redemption of Guinea and minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, arrived here Monday by plane on an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the DPRK Government.

It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, First Vice-Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yul, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and a large number of people in the city.

Talks Held With Group

SK252357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2336 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on March 25 between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Guinea.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and other officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were members of the delegation headed by Facine Toure, member of the Military Committee of National Redemption of Guinea and minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Fode Djibril Camara, Guinean Ambassador to Korea. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Yong-nam Banquet Speech

SK260230 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Speech by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam at a banquet hosted by the DPRK Government for a Guinean Government delegation at the Ongnyu Restaurant in Pyongyang on the evening of 25 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Korea and Guinea are nonaligned countries vigorously marching forward along the road to independence. The peoples of the two countries are close friends who have long maintained deep-rooted relations along the road to realizing their common aspirations and goals, and are struggling to consolidate and develop such relations.

When Guinea repulsed the imperialist aggressors and declared itself a republic, our people were the first to congratulate it. For a long time, since that day to the present, the friendship linking Pyongyang with Conakry has been continuously further consolidated by the exchange of visits and contacts between delegations. We firmly believe that your visit to our country on this occasion will more beautifully decorate the flower garden of friendship which has been in bloom in the two countries of Korea and Guinea, and contribute to deepening the understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries.

We are watching with deep interest the measures which friendly Guinea has taken with a view to guaranteeing political stability and achieving the country's prosperity. We sincerely hope that everything will go well in your country.

We wholeheartedly wish the Guinean Government and people great success in the struggle to achieve self-sufficiency in food by developing agriculture, to lay a firm foundation for the national economy, to achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa, and to step up and develop the Nonaligned Movement. The successes the peoples of Korea and Guinea are achieving in the struggle to build a new society and create a new life serve as a contribution to promoting the common cause of the nonaligned countries and developing nations.

At the moment, our people are making active efforts to attain ahead of schedule the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction with the joy of having successfully accomplished the Second 7-Year Plan under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our people regard it as a great glory to live and work while holding in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il [as heard] as the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] who is brilliantly inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause of Korea.

Our people have traversed the single road of creation, change, victory, and glory while totally entrusting all of their fate to the care of our party. Today, too, they are vigorously staging the rewarding struggle for the prosperity and development of the country with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of arduous struggle in order to grandly celebrate this year when they will mark the 40th anniversaries of the fatherland's liberation and of the party's founding.

Today, because of the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the U.S. schemes of interference in the internal affairs of Korea, reunification has not been achieved in our country and our people are suffering the pains and misfortunes of national division.

The scheme to fabricate two Koreas by the United States and the South Korean reactionaries and the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise racket, which has been kicked up against our Republic since early February, are straining the situation in our country to the extreme and are laying a grave obstacle to the future road of our people for reunification.

The South Korean puppets, the faithful stooges of the imperialists, have committed criminal acts of openly murdering people in various African countries, thereby receiving the unanimous curse and denunciation of the world's public circles. Last year, the South Korean puppets intruded into the territorial waters of Guinea and stabbed a Guinean youth with a knife, leaving him in critical condition. Again on 5 March, they sneaked into Guinea's Conakry Port and committed an atrocity of murdering a Guinean youth. We express our full support to the due measure of punishment against the South Korean puppets' criminal acts taken by the Guinean Government.

One of the important tasks for the developing nations and nonaligned countries at the moment is to break away from the imperialists' exploitation and plunder, to achieve economic self-reliance, and to liberate people from hunger, poverty, and curse of disease. Our Government of the Republic and people will make all efforts along with the nonaligned nations and developing countries, for the realization of South-South cooperation and will resolutely struggle to build an independent prosperous new world without exploitation, oppression, and domination and interference of every kind.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Guinea; to the good health and long life of the respected His Excellency President Lansana Conte; to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the good health of respected Your Excellency Minister of Foreign Affairs Facine Toure; and to the good health of you our Guinean guests.

U.S. PLOT TO PROVOKE NUCLEAR WAR IN KOREA DEcriED

SK230222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 19 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 20 March commentary: "Dangerous Plot of Nuclear Fanatics"]

[Text] The "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise, which the U.S. imperialist aggressors are conducting, together with the South Korean puppets, has been staged in earnest day after day and these days it has reached the point of becoming a full-fledged military operation aimed at invading our Republic. An aircraft carrier armada loaded with nuclear weapons, aircraft loaded with nuclear weapons, including B-52 strategic bombers and F-16 fighter-bombers, nuclear missiles, and numerous kinds of ultramodern technical equipment were mobilized in this war exercise. Even the Green Beret unit, the U.S. special forces unit known as the evil unit, which has not publicly participated [in the exercise] is also mobilized in this exercise.

The participation in the exercise by this notorious killer unit, which used to conduct scorched earth tactics by infiltrating into the rear area of the opposing side, carrying ultrasmall nuclear bombs, and making spying, destruction, killing, and arson its business, shows that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to conduct 3-dimensional nuclear attack warfare in the front and rear areas of our country. This also clearly shows that the "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise is not a single annual exercise but a large-scale attack operations exercise, a nuclear experimental war, and a preliminary nuclear war, which is of a very provocative and criminal nature.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists long ago drew up a plan to provoke a nuclear war against the Korean people and, in an effort to carry out the plan, deployed in South Korea some 1,000 strategic nuclear weapons of all kinds and their launchers and such mass-destruction weapons as neutron weapons and ultrasmall nuclear bombs, turning South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East. It is a well-known fact that the U.S. imperialists are attempting to deploy Pershing-II medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles, and B-52 strategic bombers in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists' 7th Fleet forces, which have the Korean peninsula within their operational area, are strengthened with ultramodern nuclear aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines, and new nuclear cruise missiles, and nuclear ordinance depots in Guam and Okinawa, which have become advanced bases and supply bases for a Korean war, are being expanded every moment.

The U.S. imperialists' turning of South Korea into a powder keg for a nuclear war and their turning of the area surrounding the Korean peninsula into a nuclear area and sea shows that they attach great importance to Asia and the Korean peninsula, in particular, in carrying out their aggressive world tactics and they do not hesitate about provoking a new menacing war there in order to realize their ambition to conquer the world. The graveness of the situation lies in the fact that these nuclear tactics are no longer only a policy, but are on the verge of being put into action.

The U.S. imperialists deployed Lance missiles -- launchers of neutron bombs -- along the Military Demarcation Line and conducted a firing exercise directed against the northern half of the republic when they were conducting the "Team Spirit-79" combined military exercise. Since the "Team Spirit-81" combined military exercise, they have conducted a large-scale military exercise of simulated nuclear war by deploying devices used to drop and launch nuclear weapons. All these facts show the military adventurous nature of the "Team Spirit" combined military exercise conducted based upon the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war in Korea have reached a very dangerous and fanatic stage.

It is clear that if a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, it can be easily expanded into a world-wide nuclear war. Our people are assuming a posture of alertness against the threat of war by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The Korean people, who are yearning for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea, and the world's justice-loving and peace-loving progressive people will not forgive the U.S. imperialists' ploy to provoke a nuclear war.

RADIO BERATES CHON TU-HWAN PLAN TO VISIT U.S.

SK231354 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0754 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Unattributed talk: "What Is the Visit to the United States Aimed At?" from the program "The Chief Puppet Chon Tu-hwan"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the South Korean rulers are persistently adhering to the policy of dependence on foreign forces, ignoring the destiny of the nation and the people.

As is known, puppet Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists, is going to visit the United States in April. The South Korean puppets kicked off a racket, raving that puppet Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. trip will contribute to the development of mutual relations between South Korea and the United States by mobilizing the government-patronized propaganda means. This is a deceitful, stereotyped propaganda aimed at concealing the antipopular and treacherous nature of the puppet traitor's visit.

The purpose of puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is as clear as glass. It is to achieve his ambition for long-term power by improving his situation -- rejected and denounced by the South Korean people -- under the master's patronage. This is clearly shown by the agenda which puppet Chon Tu-hwan is conspiring on with Reagan in the United States.

It is known that during his stay, puppet Chon Tu-hwan is going to discuss the situation in Northeast Asia and the issue of South Korea's security with his master, reaffirming the blood relations between South Korea and the United States, and to form an idea of cooperation in the era of the Pacific region as it advances toward the 21st century.

In addition, puppet Chon Tu-hwan is going to beg his master for economic cooperation during his visit to the United States. As is shown by the outline of the published agenda, his itinerary is filled with items designed to pursue division and war, to strengthen the position of confrontation with us by following the U.S. imperialists' aggressive demands, to settle the crisis in the colonial fascist rule in South Korea by the U.S. aggressors and to achieve the ambition for long-term power.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, pursuing filthy aims, clearly shows once again that, although he said that he wants peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea and that he wishes dialogue for improving the North-South relations, he is, in actuality, scheming for confrontation with us by means of force, depending on outside forces and perpetuation of division.

In fact, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a mean pro-U.S. stooge, who has been more systematically trained and fostered by U.S. masters from long ago, than any other previous puppet traitor. He called on Reagan at the White House before any other foreign leader when he assumed the presidency 4 years ago and pledged his loyalty. He begged to keep U.S. forces by nullifying the troop withdrawal plan, and for an increase in military equipment and economic assistance.

Visiting the United States again, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is going to ask his masters to increase their support for him. This also comes from his nation-selling nature. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is thoroughly based on the U.S. imperialists' idea. As is known, the U.S. imperialists assumed South Korea as a military strategic stronghold in implementing their global strategy on the basis of strength and are attempting to keep Chon Tu-hwan as the head dog by keeping him at this post.

As soon as Reagan came to the office of the presidency, he called puppet Chon Tu-hwan to Washington, an act aimed at strengthening the policy for colonial occupation of South Korea by invariably keeping him as a faithful follower of the U.S. policy of aggression on Korea.

All facts show that puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States is a nation-selling, treacherous trip which will bring only disaster to our people. Furthermore, it is clear that his visit will lead the situation along the road of indefinitely extending the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule, blocking the Korean people's cause of national reunification, and of threatening peace in Korea and Asia.

Therefore, voices protesting and denouncing puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States are vigorously resounding among the South Korean students and people. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. trip will do nothing but expedite his own downfall. Puppet Chon Tu-hwan should give up his criminal visit to the United States, clearly realizing that depending on outside forces by betraying the same fellow countrymen cannot be a means for survival.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES CHON'S TOUR OF FRONT

SK250824 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 24 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 25 March commentary: "Reciting the Master's Doctrine of War"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan darted around the front-line area on 22 March. When the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise reached a peak with its full-dress stage, he instigated confrontation with us at a puppet army unit on the central front that reeks of powder, and boosted war fever at the U.S. 25th Infantry Division on the eastern sector of the front, while flattering with words like "ally," "confidence" and so on.

Still unsatisfied even after turning South Korea into a nuclear forward base of the U.S. imperialists and an area of war exercise for northward invasion, the puppet set foot in the front-line area which had turned into a place of chaos by the firing of guns and rifles. This itself is an act of treachery.

Moreover, he said that, only by intensifying war exercises can war be prevented in the Korean peninsula, where tensions are growing. This is even more intolerable. In other words, he said that war would be prevented only if the reek of powder continues to spread through war exercise. This is the logic of a warmonger who reverses black and white.

Of course, this strange logic is not traitor Chon Tu-hwan's own creation. It is the logic of his U.S. masters who enjoy aggression and war. Recently, Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, again put forth the logic that strategic nuclear weapons should be continuously accumulated in order to reach an agreement at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Thus, puppet Chon Tu-hwan, the U.S. imperialists' servant of war, recited his master's doctrine of war, while darting around the front-line area.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's gibberish has revealed the wicked ambition of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to try to stage a strike on the northern half of the republic by conducting a quick war with a quick conclusion after preparing to carry out a preemptive attack against it at any moment by concentrating armed forces in South Korea and further intensifying war exercise. The U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppet clique's dangerous military moves in recent years show this. While quantitatively augmenting the armed forces of aggression in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are arming them with modern weapons and equipment, and nuclear offensive weapons in particular.

It is a well-known fact that, in South Korea where some 1,000 nuclear weapons have been deployed, the U.S. imperialists have introduced and deployed, heinous neutron bombs, small special nuclear bombs called nuclear backpacks, and Stinger missiles. They are now scheming to drag in even Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles, cruise missiles, and B-52 strategic bombers.

At the same time, while raving about staunch and substantial support for their so-called allies, the U.S. imperialists are annually increasing foreign military sales to South Korea and are planning to turn over to South Korea weapons and equipment worth \$8 billion during the period from fiscal year 1985 through fiscal year 1989.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are escalating the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise in accordance with a strategy of nuclear war, and staging it as an exercise for a short war in order to make our Republic a site of war with no distinct front and rear areas by mobilizing amphibious armed forces, nuclear weapons, and electronic means in a comprehensive and 3-dimensional manner. This is something necessary only for a surprise attack against our Republic, not for defense or deterrence of war.

Today, all Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world unanimously desire peace in Korea, its peaceful reunification, and the resumption of North-South dialogue. It is precisely under these circumstances that the puppet traitor darted around the front-line area and instigated war. This has fully disclosed the bellicose nature of those who do not desire peace, dialogue and reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique will be unable to avoid stronger denunciation at home and abroad.

DJP TALK ON JUST SOCIETY, INDEPENDENCE RIDICULED

SK220358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1248 GMT 19 Mar 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Unbecoming Gibberish"]

[Text] According to reports, at a so-called meeting to reorganize the DJP's Seoul chapter, its chairman babbled about the construction of a so-called just and welfare society, the promotion of the nation's independent power, the localization of democracy, and other things. This is a deceptive trick designed to continue its military fascist dictatorial rule which is facing a crisis by soothing the people's ever rising sentiment against the DJP and winning their favor. The so-called just and welfare society, the nation's independent power, democracy, and other things the DJP chairman babbled about are empty talk, totally unbecoming to the DJP's nature.

It is a well-known fact that the DJP, which traitor Chon Tu-hwan, an uncommon fascist tyrant, fabricated under U.S. imperialist manipulation, is full of military rascals and is the puppet traitor's private party aimed at supporting politically the fascist dictator's 1-man rule.

DJP's activities for the past 4 years are clear evidence of the fact that the DJP is pursuing the line of fascism, nation-selling, social irregularity and fraudulent activities, confrontation, and division because of its own reactionary nature. The policy which the DJP has stubbornly pursued of depending upon foreign forces has turned South Korea into the U.S. imperialists' political and economic colony and their military component and made the people slaves of foreign monopolistic capitalists and comprador capitalists. South Korea, a land of disparity in wealth between rich and poor, is a paradise for the small number of privileged bureaucrats and comprador capitalists but a living hell for the majority of workers.

According to data from South Korean publications, the DJP's comprador plutocrats take up 76 percent of South Korea's gross national product in their total sales. The average monthly income of a business group is almost as large as the average monthly income of 20,000 workers. While a small minority of privileged bureaucrats and comprador plutocrats are enjoying a luxurious and dissipated life, the absolute majority of the working masses suffer from meager wages which are only a fifth of the basic cost of living and unemployment. This stern South Korean reality clearly shows that the DJP rascals' babble about a so-called just and welfare society is very empty propaganda and simply a deceptive slogan designed to win the people's favor.

The puppets' propaganda on the nation's independent power is also very empty. The puppets do not have a single bit of independence, were robbed of even the prerogative of supreme command of the armed forces by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and suffer from a foreign debt of more than \$50 billion. Under these circumstances, where and how could they promote the nation's so-called independent power? However loudly they propagandize democracy under a situation in which they keep intact almost 200 unprecedented fascist evil laws, including the notorious national security law, the indirect presidential election system and the basic press law, nobody believes them.

In their recent declaration, entitled "Let Us Wage an Anti-DJP Struggle To Defend the Nation for the People's Survival," even the persons concerned in South Korea's Christian labor movement said that the attainment of the democratization of society by putting an end to the present military dictatorial rule immediately is the only way toward the realization of the people's liberation, while pointing out the present situation facing the workers in this land where there are three labor rights and in which one has to conduct a movement for the people's most basic economic needs even in the face of death or injury. Even though the realities are such, the DJP hoodlums loudly babbled about the realization of a so-called just and welfare society, the promotion of the nation's independent power, the localization of democracy, and other things. This is nothing more than a conciliatory and deceptive maneuver designed to maintain their fascist dictatorial rule by winning the people's favor.

The even louder babble of the puppets about these deceptive slogans is not accidental at all. The result of the puppets' National Assembly elections just last February clearly showed that the DJP is totally being isolated and rejected and will be removed from the seat of power before long. Puzzled by this, the puppets are stubbornly clinging to a maneuver to soothe and deceive the people by mobilizing all means and methods available while strengthening fascist suppression. However, no trick of the puppets will deceive the people and save their military fascist dictatorial rule which faces a crisis.

History clearly shows that no fascist tyrant who betrayed the people has lasted for long and that they faced miserable last days. The time will come when the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which is maintaining its dirty remaining life by pursuing only a fascist, nation-selling, confrontational, and divisionist line and selling the country and the nation to outside forces, will be removed from power after receiving the people's severe stern judgment.

SPY RING INCIDENTS TERMED 'SLANDEROUS FARCE'

SK250531 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 23 Mar 85

[NODONG SINMUN 24 March commentary: "Slandorous Farce Staged To Inspire Confrontation"]

[Text] On 20 March the puppets' Agency for National Security Planning of South Korea announced the roundup of four spy rings which, it alleged, had been engaged in spying activities in Seoul, Andong, Taegu, and Kumi. According to this announcement, the spy rings collected military intelligence and agitated the people to struggle against the government. Synchronizing with this, the puppet clique is viciously waging anticommunist and anti-Republic rackets while alleging that we are staging a false peace offensive and that we are attempting to wage an armed southward invasion.

This is not only a despicable, slanderous act, but is also a deliberate provocation against us. The so-called spy incidents alleged by the puppets this time have nothing to do with us. The incidents are, as in the cases of the past, a completely fabricated plot concocted in a secret room of the puppets' Agency for National Security Planning in a bid to pursue a seditious political aim.

Whenever the political crisis in South Korea was deepened in the past, the Chon Tu-hwan ring fabricated a spy incident or a spy infiltration incident and tried to link it with us, thereby inspiring confrontation and aggravating tension.

Last year, when we took the compatriotic step of delivering relief goods to the South Korean flood victims thus creating an atmosphere of national reconciliation between the brethren in the North and the South, the puppet clique fabricated a spy infiltration incident in Taegu and thereby frantically inspired confrontation consciousness and antagonism among people. However, as its real face was soon laid bare to the world, this fabricated spy infiltration incident was a slanderous farce concocted to prevent our compatriotic step from influencing the South Korean people and to divert people's attention elsewhere.

The spy incidents alleged by the puppet clique this time are incidents fabricated as part of such a political plot of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This shows that the puppets' schemes to regard our Republic with hostility and to inspire North-South confrontation have today reached an extremely reckless stage.

For the puppets to fabricate these preposterous spy incidents and to try to link them with us, thereby inspiring confrontation, is not only an intolerable challenge to the South Korean people, who desire independence, democracy, and reunification, but is also an intolerable provocation against us who are making all possible efforts to improve North-South relations and to achieve peace in the country and its peaceful reunification.

There is a plausible reason for the puppet clique's abrupt fabrication of the spy incidents and its act of creating an uproar over this. In other words, the puppet clique, which is clinging to the anticommunist racket for war, while running counter to the people's desire for peace and peaceful reunification, has been completely isolated at home and abroad and has been driven into a serious predicament. In particular, by waging the provocative "Team Spirit-85" war exercise together with the U.S. imperialists while clamoring about the threat of southward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has further exposed to the world its ugly appearance seeking only division and war, not peace and reunification.

The so-called spy incidents fabricated by the puppets this time are products of their schemes to inspire confrontation by giving proof of their clamoring about the North's false peace offensive and the threat of southward invasion that has been uttered to mislead public opinion and to slander our efforts for peace. The puppets needed precisely such a fabrication farce in order to dampen the daily-growing spirit of the antifascist struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people for democracy, to divert their attention elsewhere, and to patch up the present crisis.

The puppets tried to link the spy incidents fabricated this time with Chongnyon. Lurking in this is their plot to slander Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan and to hinder their patriotic activities in Japan. However, this slanderous farce cannot become a shield to defend the puppets' treacherous acts nor can it become a step to prolong their life. It will only further lay bare the puppets' true colors as dirty political swindlers and expedite their ruin. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should renounce its slanderous farce and act discreetly.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PLAN SIGNED WITH CHINA

SK252352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2333 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA) -- A 1985-1986 plan for cultural exchange between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Pyongyang on March 25.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and officials concerned. Present on the opposite side were members of the Chinese Government Cultural Delegation headed by Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture, and Wu Liangpu, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. The plan was signed by O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Lu Zhixian, head of the delegation.

PAK SONG-CHOL ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST 23 MAR

SK251123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, arrived in Budapest on March 23 by plane to attend the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP], according to a report. It was met at the airport by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the C.C., the HSWP, and other personages concerned.

BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

SK251128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of the Republic of Burundi led by Laurent Nzeyimana, minister of external relations and cooperation, arrived here today by plane on a goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of the DPRK Government. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and a large number of people in the city.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PRC BOAT INCIDENT SETTLEMENT

SK260945 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0841 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Statement by Minister of Culture and Information Yi Won-hong -- live]

[Text] The government accepts the Communist Chinese side's apology and explanation regarding the incident of violation of our territorial waters by the Communist Chinese naval ships, in connection with the incident of a drifting Communist Chinese torpedo boat, conveyed through a memorandum, and has decided to bring this incident to a conclusion by extraditing all the crewmen and the torpedo boat in question to the Communist Chinese side on the afternoon of 27 March.

First, I will talk about the Communist Chinese side's expression of apology. At 0650 on 23 March, sighting three Communist Chinese warships violating ROK territorial waters while searching for a torpedo boat belonging to the Communist Chinese Navy's North Sea Fleet, which went adrift in the West Sea of our country, our Navy, Air Force, and Maritime Police authorities evicted them.

Attaching significance to this incident of violation of our territorial waters, our government, on 23 March, lodged a strong protest with the Communist Chinese authorities through our consul general in Hong Kong, demanding that Communist China offer an apology, that those involved be held accountable for the violation, and that it prevent similar incidents from occurring again.

In connection with the incident of intrusion into the territorial waters, in a statement issued on the same day, a spokesman of the Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry admitted that these Chinese naval ships inadvertently entered Korean territorial waters while searching for the missing boat, explained that upon realizing this they withdrew from the water, and asked the ROK side to provide cooperation for the early return of the torpedo boat and its crew members.

On 26 March, the Communist Chinese Government, in a memorandum delivered to the ROK Consulate General in Hong Kong, officially apologized for the incident of intrusion into ROK territorial waters, stating that it will make efforts to prevent the recurrence of such violation of territorial waters and will take necessary steps against those responsible for the incident after investigation. The Communist Chinese Government also expressed thanks to the ROK Government for its decision to return the Chinese torpedo boat and crew members at an early date.

Next, I will announce the government's measures in dealing with this incident. Our government accepts the apology and accounting of the Communist Chinese Government authorities. Accordingly, our government has decided to bring this incident to a conclusion.

In handling the Communist Chinese torpedo boat and its crew members, as it has concluded that the incident was basically a case of emergency disaster on the seas that necessitated immediate rescue work, and that a simple incident of rioting and murdering took place in a Communist Chinese Naval boat on the open seas, the ROK Government has decided that on the afternoon of 27 March, the torpedo boat and all crew members, including the dead bodies, will be handed over to Communist Chinese authorities at the spot in the seas that marks the central dividing point between the two countries, after completing medical treatment of the wounded crew members in accordance with those international laws and practices that are applicable to such an incident.

UNIFICATION COUNCIL URGES NORTH TO RESUME TALKS

SK260134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification Policy called on North Korea Tuesday to demonstrate a more sincere attitude toward resumption of the inter-Korean dialogue.

In a meeting of its 225 provincial chapter representatives, the presidential agency urged the North to take up the inter-Korean economic talks and the Red Cross talks immediately. In particular, Secretary General of the council Kim Chang-shik called on North Korea to meet the aspiration of 60 million Koreans for peaceful unification by its sincere response to the South's call. The council also decided to support the government's efforts to resume dialogue and to help lay the foundation for peaceful unification through its activities for realization of the formula for national reconciliation and democratic unification.

EDITORIAL HOPES INTER-KOREAN TALKS MATERIALIZE

SK260144 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Resumption of Dialogue"]

[Text] Seoul yesterday renewed its call for resuming a dialogue with Pyongyang through two channels -- economic talks and meetings of Red Cross officials. Proposals for the second session of inter-Korean economic talks and the eighth Red Cross parley in the middle of April and May, respectively, were conveyed to North Korea by telephone.

It was far from reasonable for Pyongyang to have sabotaged the dialogue with Seoul on the pretext of the "Team Spirit" Korean-American military maneuvers. They have been held every year since 1976 and are purely defensive exercises. The Seoul government even invited North Korean representatives to observe the exercises to verify their defensive nature.

Last year Seoul's acceptance of North Korea's offer of relief goods for flood victims here provided an opportunity for improving the long-deadlocked relations between the two parts of the peninsula. But a series of preliminary contacts that could have led to full-fledged negotiations for bilateral exchanges and cooperation bore no fruit before the North Koreans backed out. Seoul has been making earnest and open-minded attempts to get the South-North Korean dialogue going again on several fronts. High-level political talks between vice premiers and sports officials are pending while details for conferences to discuss economic and humanitarian affairs have yet to be worked out.

There are no impediments at present to getting the inter-Korean dialogue under way as proposed by Seoul. The United States and the Soviet Union have reopened nuclear arms control talks after a long lapse. Beijing and Moscow are apparently seeking a rapprochement. Hence why shouldn't the consanguineous people of South and North Korea explore common ground for reducing tension and improving cooperation?

Our government and competent public organizations have repeatedly made clear their willingness to go to great lengths to initiate meaningful talks on various fronts, including a meeting between the top leaders of the two sides. An inter-Korean dialogue will benefit the well-being of the entire Korean nation while introducing a constructive element for promoting harmony in this troubled world.

EX-DJP CHAIRMAN NOMINATED ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

SK260344 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP) -- The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) of President Chon Tu-hwan has nominated former party Chairman Yi Chae-hyong as speaker of the 12th-term National Assembly, slated to open in mid-April, party spokesman Rep. Sim Myong-po announced here Tuesday.

Disclosing a list of the government party's designations for the key posts in the new Assembly, Sim said that the DJP also has appointed four-time Assemblyman Choe Yong-chol as one of the Assembly's two vice speakers. The other will come from the largest-opposition New Korea Democratic Party, possibly near the end of the month.

The designations, expected to be approved during the new Assembly's first session, also affected seven of the 13 incumbent Standing Committee chairmen. Chairman of the Special Committee on Budget and Account Kim Chong-ho was among those retained.

In the reshuffle, Yu Sang-ho, a two-time lawmaker-elect, was named Legislature and Judiciary Committee chairman, and former party spokesman Kim Yong-tae was selected Finance Committee head, while former Transportation and Communications Committee Chairman Pak Kwon-hom was transferred to the chairmanship of the Education and Information Committee.

Also included among the newly designated chairmen were O Han-ku, a two-time assemblyman-elect, of the Economy and Science Committee; Chon Yong-song, former Economy and Science Committee chairman, of the National Defense Committee; Yun Kuk-no, a three-time assemblyman-elect, of the Commerce and Industry Committee; Yang Chang-sik, a two-time assemblyman-elect, of the Transportation and Communications Committee; and Pak Ik-chu, a two-time assemblyman-elect and retired Army general, of the Construction Committee.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Chong-chan held onto his chairmanship of the House Steering Committee, a post automatically assigned to the floor leader of the ruling party. Lee was retained as DJP floor leader in last month's party shakeup. Other retained chairmen include Pong Tu-wan of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Kwun Chong-tal of the Home Affairs Committee, Kim Sik of the Agriculture and Fisheries Committee and Yi Chan-hyok of the Health and Social Affairs Committee.

Speaker-designate Yi Chae-hyong became an assemblyman for the seventh time last month when he won in the general elections as a national representation candidate for the DJP.

The 71-year-old political veteran began his career as a member of the Constituent National Assembly formed in 1948, three years after the nation's liberation from the 35-year-long Japanese colonial rule. He is the only active politician today from that assembly.

Yi had since continued to add weight to his political leadership, mainly in the opposition camp, until 1970, when he failed in his bid to become president of the then largest-opposition (now-defunct) New Democratic Party. During that period, he was elected to the National Assembly five times and was vice speaker of the fifth-term Assembly. After retiring from politics for more than a decade, he resumed his career in 1981 and served as the first chairman of the then just-formed DJP.

DJP DECISION TO AMEND CONSTITUTION PRAISED

SK240208 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Presidential Election Format"]

[Text] Unfortunately, this Republic has seldom seen power transferred peacefully since its outset in 1948. Unreasonable attempts to retain power, whatever their reasons may have been, have surely hindered the nation's democratic progress.

Thus a peaceful transfer of power has generally been regarded as a requisite to having democracy take root here. Since his inauguration in 1981, President Chon Tu-hwan has made it clear that he would not seek a second term. Moreover, he had this stipulation written into the Constitution of the Fifth Republic. But the prolonged reigns of the past have led some to doubt the prospects of that promise proving true.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has just taken a step that will certainly help dispel such skepticism. The DJP decided Thursday to amend its constitution so that it selects its presidential candidate within one year of, and not less than 90 days before, the end of the incumbent's presidential term. Under the revised DJP constitution, expected to be adopted at the party convention Wednesday, only party members would be eligible to become presidential candidates.

No doubt this action was taken to bolster the party's earlier pledge to nominate its presidential candidate at the 1987 party convention. It is also the party's response to an opposition demand that a concrete timetable be presented for transfer of power.

The DJP move underlines its resolve to set an example by carrying out an orderly, legal power succession. The party action follows February's parliamentary elections which its says reflected the popular desire to see steady democratic development while maintaining political stability.

Thus the ruling party has faithfully responded to popular aspirations by taking a positive political initiative. The DJP should continue its contributions toward political development with more such creative efforts to fulfill its political responsibility.

KNP LAWMAKER QUILTS PARTY TO JOIN CPD, NKDP

SK260135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Kim Tuk-su, who was elected to the National Assembly in the Feb. 12 election on the opposition Korea National Party ticket, quit the KNP yesterday and joined the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD]. The council is co-chaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

As a result of Kim's defection, the number of the KNP's lawmakers-elect decreased to 19. Under the National Assembly law, a political party is required to have 20 seats or more to maintain its right to participate in floor negotiations.

Kim said that we would join the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] today, thus increasing its legislators-elect to 71.

CPD LEADERS TENDER RESIGNATIONS TO CO-CHAIRMEN

SK260146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] Holders of key posts in the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD) yesterday tendered their resignations to its co-chairmen Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung to give the two Kims a free hand to revamp the council's hierarchy. Members of the Standing Steering Committee and other key council officials decided to resign from their posts during a meeting of the panel. The CPD is seeking to expand its organization and influence.

During the committee meeting, Kim Yong-sam, commenting on newspaper reports that the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] may join the CPD as a group, said that he knew nothing about it. Kim Tae-chung made a similar comment. NKDP president Yi Min-u flatly denied press reports on Saturday to the same effect. Of the total 70 lawmakers-elect of the NKDP, 41 are also members of the CPD. Political sources expect the CPD-NKDP relationship to be taken up when the two Kims meet with Yi over lunch at a hotel today.

MINISTER PLEDGES GUIDANCE FOR STUDENT ACTIVISTS

SK260136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Minister of Justice Kim Sok-hwi said yesterday that persons booked or arrested for National Assembly Election Law violations on the occasion of last month's general election totaled 148 in 97 cases. They included five lawmakers-elect and three people who failed in their election bid. He did not name the lawmakers-elect, although it was reported earlier that they include three from the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and one from the Democratic Korea Party (DKP).

Kim told reporters that six people are under arrest, including three who threw ammonia water on a ruling Democratic Justice Party candidate during an election speech rally in Seoul's Tongjak electoral district. Those booked for further investigation are suspected of bribing voters, spreading false rumors, destroying election posters or hampering vote counting. Kim said the government will grant leniency to those who have committed minor offenses, and handle other suspects "with discretion in an effort to minimize the aftermath of the election." He said the government will decide, by the end of next month, whether to press formal charges against the suspects.

Speaking about campus disturbances, Kim said it has been government policy to provide "guidance" to student activists rather than punish them for their misbehavior. "We will handle students involved in campus disturbances with maximum tolerance and patience. Nonetheless, we are determined to punish sternly those who illegally occupy, destroy or set fire to public installations," he said.

Kim, who once served as prosecutor general, said prosecutors will take into account the "extent of danger ideologically misled students" may cause to society in demanding prison terms against them. He pointed out that "a very small number of leftist students are trying to instigate residents in troubled areas in order to create social confusion." He said the government will set free college students under arrest for their involvement in illegal demonstrations, if they show "deep repentance." Kim added that the prosecution will continue seeking harsh punishment of those suspected of playing leading roles in group protests such as the one that occurred early last week in the Sinjong-dong and Mok-dong area in Seoul. He was referring to a series of violent demonstrations by residents who face displacement in the two adjoining areas Monday through Wednesday last week.

RECENT VICTORIES AGAINST 'BANDITS' CLAIMED

BK220757 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 21 Mar 85

[From "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] According to a poll of the results of continuing sweeping operations against the position of the three factions of the CGDK and the outcome of recent victories won on various battlefields in the past week, we put out of action thousands of enemy soldiers, killing hundreds of them on the spot, capturing 34, and wounding several others. We seized 1,858 assorted guns, 25 metric tons of assorted ammunition, 20 C-25 field radios, 7,000 meters of telephone cable, 16 metric tons of foodstuffs, and 7 trucks and destroyed a number of ammunition and arms depots. We also persuaded 28 misled persons to return to live under the revolution.

Among the most notable battles that recently took place or had already been reported from the three battlefields of the coalition government were those occurring at the major positions of the Pol Pot bandits' so-called 980th and 612th Division northeast of Anlung Veng which came under a 3-pronged attack of our KPRAF and Vietnamese volunteer troops. We smashed these positions and seized total control of the sector following fighting from 0700 on 5 March to 1000 on 6 March. We killed over 200 Pol Pot bandits on the spot, captured 30 others, and seized 99 assorted guns, over 20 metric tons of ammunition, and some other war materiel. The major position of the Moulinaka Sereika group located northwest of Anlung Veng came under the attack of a contingent of "C" Brigade in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers of "O" Division, who raided and seized control of the battlefield on 5 March. After carrying out search-and-destroy operations in the surrounding areas, according to the latest report, we killed a large number of enemy soldiers, including a lieutenant general deputy chief of the General Staff. We seized 1,500 assorted weapons, 7 trucks, 11 walkie-talkies, and a large quantity of documents and war materiel. On the same day, the area northwest of Ampil located on the Dang Rek mountain range -- an important position of the Son Sann Sereika reactionary Khmer group -- was attacked and destroyed by two contingents of the KPRAF and Vietnamese Volunteer Army. We remain the master of the battlefield.

On 6 March, the (Ta Bat) and (Ta Sen) areas located south of Phnom Malai along the Cambodian-Thai border and used by the Pol Pot bandit remnants from the so-called 320th Division as hideouts also came under the attack of our KPRAF and Vietnamese Volunteer Army which put the enemy forces definitively out of action. According to a body count following the fierce fighting, we found 33 enemy dead and 42 weapons. In the interior of the country, on 2 March, a group of bandits who sneaked in and hid in the Cha Chhuk area was unearthed by a contingent of our forces attached to Puok District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, in cooperation with the militiamen of Prey Chhruk Commune. As a result, we killed 16 bandits on the spot and wounded 60 others and seized a quantity of arms and war materiel.

SUMMARY OF BORDER FIGHTING 18 NOV - 11 MAR

BK230716 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Here are some statistics from our offensive against the enemy along the border:

On 18 November 1984, we attacked Region 205 southwest of Yeang Dangkum.

As a result, we killed 102 enemy elements, seized 92 weapons, and destroyed 2 trucks and some war materiel.

On 8 December 1984, we attacked a position of two Sereika battalions located at Phnom Kambot, 20 km north of Choam Khsan. We killed 160 enemy elements, took 12 others prisoner, and seized 372 assorted weapons, 13,300 rounds of assorted ammunition, 2 metric tons of medicine, and some war materiel.

On 25 December 1984, we attacked an enemy position at O Bok. We took full control of the battlefield. As a result, we killed 31 enemy elements and seized 5 weapons and some war materiel.

On 25 December 1984, we attacked and took full control of the enemy's position 204 km northwest of Yeang Dangkm. As a result, we killed 150 enemy elements; took another prisoner; seized 269 assorted weapons, an ammunition dump, and a rice warehouse; and destroyed 2 ammunition dumps.

On 25 December 1984, we attacked the enemy's 519th Division position at Phnom Chhat and took full control of the battlefield. As a result, we killed 50 enemy elements, took another prisoner, and seized 50 assorted weapons, 20 metric tons of rice, and some war materiel.

On 11 December 1984, we seized full control of all the strongholds of the enemy elements at Sok San. As a result, we killed 26 enemy elements, wounded 15 others, and captured 100 rounds of 82-mm ammunition, 5,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 400 houses, and a clinic.

On 27 and 31 December 1984, we counterattacked the enemy at Phnom Chhat. As a result, we killed 146 enemy elements, captured 3 others, and seized 155 assorted weapons, 98,590 rounds of assorted ammunition, 440 hand grenades, and 196 mines.

On 7 January 1985, we attacked the enemy position at Sangae, west of Ampil. As a result, we killed or wounded 130 enemy elements. On 7 January, we attacked the enemy position at Ampil, killing 500 enemy elements, wounding or putting out of action 1,500 others, and seizing 1,000 weapons, a truck, and some war materiel.

From 5 to 8 January, we attacked the enemy position northwest of Trapeang Kol. As a result, we killed 870 enemy elements and took 31 others prisoner and seized 4,198 weapons, 170 metric tons of ammunition, 14 trucks, and some war materiel.

On 11 March 1985, we attacked and seized the position of the Moulinaka group at Ta Tum, northwest of Anlung Veng. As a result, we killed 1,100 enemy elements, wounded 500 others, and took 20 others prisoner. Among these were Sihanouk's generals, major generals, and chiefs and deputy chiefs of the General Staff and four Thai soldiers. This camp is 72 sq km wide. We seized 1,100 weapons and an ammunition depot.

On 5 March, we attacked the Dang Rek camp, the Sereika group's Region 201 which is 15 km northwest of Ampil. We killed 50 enemy elements and seized 41 weapons and some materiel.

On 5 March, we attacked an enemy position northeast of Anlung Veng. As a result, we killed 112 enemy elements, took 30 others prisoner, and seized 50 weapons.

Between 27 January and 5 February, we attacked the "Ngor" 905 and "Ngor" 909 positions of the enemy's 320th Division at Phnom Malai. According to preliminary results, we killed 100 enemy elements, wounded 400 others, and seized some war materiel.

Between 31 January and 14 February, we attacked the central position of the Pol Pot group west of Phnom Malai, where there are a hospital and a restaurant. As a result, we killed 271 enemy elements; took another prisoner; seized 1,255 weapons, 82,100 mortars, and 3 mine laying machines; and destroyed an ammunition depot, a rice warehouse, and some war materiel.

Between 8 and 11 February, we attacked the enemy positions west of Smat Deng and Chamka Srov and the hills north of Koh Kong. As a result, we killed 250 enemy elements and seized 250 assorted weapons, 55 metric tons of assorted ammunition, 64 metric tons of rice, 11 trucks, and some war materiel.

On 12 February, we attacked the enemy positions west of Pursat and (Tha Luong). As a result, we killed 500 enemy elements and seized 2 37-mm guns, 26 metric tons of mines, 60 mortars of various calibers, 50 field radios, 32 DKZ's, 10 U.S.-made radios, 6 machineguns, 2 warehouses containing spare radio parts, 10 12-7 mm guns, 13 trucks, 32 B-40.5's, 30 metric tons of spare vehicle parts, 88 B-40's, 15,000 brand-new kit-bags made in China, 52 B-41's, 40 tons of cooking oil, over 1,000 AK's and SKS's, dozens of metric tons of rice, and more than 400 metric tons of artillery and mortar shells.

U.S. AID TO 'KHMER REACTIONARIES' CRITICIZED

BK241244 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1123 GMT 24 Mar 85

["Mistakes" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 24 -- Any U.S. aid, "humanitarian" or otherwise, to the Khmer reactionaries, may again plunge the Kampuchean-Thai border into insecurity. The new package, worth 5 million dollars, is said to be destined to the "noncommunist factions" of the so-called "Khmer resistance." This fine distinction, however, does not make the U.S. aid more pardonable because, in the concept of the "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" the Sihanoukists, Sonsannians and Polpotists are one and the same and, moreover, the latter remain the group's military backbone.

By providing aid to the Khmer reactionaries at the very moment when they are severely punished for their crimes against the Kampuchean people and their sabotage of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the U.S. Government deliberately strengthens its collusion with China who will jump at every chance to exacerbate tensions by fishing in troubled waters.

Regarding Thailand, it is not out of altruism that it has allowed the Khmer reactionaries to stay on its territory. It is no secret that since the beginning of the Kampuchean conflict, the ruling circles in Bangkok have made a lot of money by cutting corners from international aid. This time, too, they sense a new opportunity to have a finger on the pie. That's why they have so loudly acclaimed the decision of the U.S. Congress subcommittees about the aid, a decision which was taken not without opposition and concern.

The trend is growing for dialogue in this region, and there will come a time when this trend becomes predominant, considering latest developments in the situation. China and Thailand, by financing Khmer reactionaries in their subversive operations against the People's Republic of Kampuchea, continue to prove to be saboteurs of peace and stability.

As for the United States, it should learn from past lessons to avoid further mistakes in Indochina.

HENG SAMRIN ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK MEETING

BK191146 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] By implementing the resolution of the nationwide cadres conference, the party Secretariat ordered cadres at all levels to do research and learn about the resolution of cadres throughout the country on a number of important and urgent issues on the ideological work.

The first meeting on ideological work was held on 8 March. Attending were the comrades of the central level, comrade leaders at the provincial and town levels, and a number of high-ranking cadres of the Army. The attendees were very elated by the participation of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin.

After stressing the role and importance of the ideological work, the responsibility of the party, and the responsibility of cadres in leading the ideological work, the comrade general secretary analyzed the current situation and revolutionary task of our country. He clearly emphasized the great victories in 1984 and the 1984-85 dry season scored by our people in smashing the enemy. These successes have made the revolution advance steadily. There are other satisfactory new results which should be developed in order to score many more great victories.

The comrade general secretary then discussed the struggle between us and the enemy. This struggle is complicated because although it has been seriously defeated, the enemy has more forces and does not accept its defeat. Therefore, the enemy will seek all means to retaliate against our revolution not only in the military field but also in the political, economic, ideological, and cultural fields. It is necessary for us to heighten our vigilance, strengthen our solidarity, and develop the spirit of struggle against the enemy, its psychological war, its tricky maneuvers, and persuasion. In order to guarantee victory for the Cambodian revolution, ensuring the defense and construction of the fatherland, it is necessary to encourage the entire people. The ideological work should make every individual in the society clearly understand that the PRK's regime is the regime of the people and workers. All cadres and party members must heighten their responsibility to serve the people and workers with all their ability. They must preserve well all material and property of the state. They must adjust their living with that of the people and the workers. If the cadres and party members can do this, the people will be confident in them, and through this the people and the masses will be confident in the leadership of the party and the new regime.

The comrade general secretary also emphasized the strategic significance of the militant solidarity and the multifaceted cooperation among the three Indochinese countries. It is necessary to make every effort to improve the leading ability of the party, the capacity for administration at all levels of the state power, the fighting ability of the revolutionary forces and the people's police, and to increase the activities of various mass organizations in order to master the tasks of the defense and construction of the fatherland.

The important speech of the comrade general secretary was carefully discussed at the meeting. The attendees also discussed the resolution of the conference on the ideological work. They also listened to the resolution of the 10th plenum of the party Central Committee. They discussed a number of important and urgent issues. They examined, analyzed, and criticized the bad attitudes to be avoided in the ideological work which have obstructed the implementation of the political tasks of the party. This first research meeting received satisfactory results and concluded on the evening of 15 March. In the future, the party Secretariat will convene a number of meetings so that cadres from the district level will be able to do research and examine a number of important and urgent issues in the ideological work.

SIHANOUK VOEWS TO CONTINUE FIGHT AGAINST SRV

NC231320 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 23 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk today said the Vietnamese left his three-faction coalition no option but to fight against their occupation of Cambodia. Arriving in China from Bangkok, Prince Sihanouk ruled out any possibility of a peaceful solution to the conflict. He told diplomats who greeted him at the airport: "The Vietnamese leave us no choice. We have no alternative but to continue the fight."

His arrival marked the end of two months in Southeast Asia during which Vietnamese troops have captured virtually all resistance camps in western Cambodia along the Thai border. The last to fall was Ta Tum, which had been held by Sihanouk's men.

Before leaving Bangkok Prince Sihanouk urged the United States to step up its aid to the resistance. In a statement, he said the three-faction coalition was "far from dead" and would continue its fight against Vietnam's forces, using guerrilla tactics launched out of "small mobile bases." Prince Sihanouk said he was "grateful" for the recommendation this week by a U.S. congressional subcommittee to supply five million dollars in aid to the non-communist factions of the resistance movement. But he added that the sum, which still must be approved by the full Congress, was minimal compared with the three or four million dollars which the Soviet Union pumps daily into Vietnam. The White House has said it does not intend to give military aid to Cambodian nationalist guerrillas. Prince Sihanouk said the Americans "should not be traumatized about Vietnam," indicating his view that the Vietnamese were not invincible. The former Cambodian monarch also said he was not disappointed by China's failure to take large-scale military action against Vietnam despite promises that it would do so if the resistance were in serious trouble.

In a statement to be broadcast to Indochina in English and Khmer on Thai radio, Prince Sihanouk also disclosed that Khieu Samphan, who heads the pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge guerrillas, had asked him to stop urging China to inflict a "second lesson" on Vietnam. Beijing has reacted mildly during Vietnam's dry season offensive, although it periodically threatened to repeat its 1979 invasion of Vietnam, undertaken after Hanoi invaded Cambodia to throw the Khmer Rouge out of power.

Regrets PRC's 'Intransigence'

NC241119 Paris AFP in English 1108 GMT 24 Mar 85

[By Michele Houx]

[Text] Beijing, March 24 (AFP) -- The Cambodian crisis has reached an impasse and progress is impossible while Moscow and Beijing remain intransigent, resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here today. In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE on arriving here from Bangkok, Prince Sihanouk hoped that the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, might be "more flexible" than his predecessors on Cambodia, but in the absence of any new initiative "we must not expect China and the Soviet Union really to improve their relations."

The former Cambodian head of state said that Chinese leaders had told him, before this month's change of leadership in the Kremlin, that "there would never be a real improvement in relations between Beijing and Moscow." While stressing that he was and remained a friend of China, Prince Sihanouk made no bones about his differences with Beijing. He particularly regretted China's "intransigence" in calling for a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia as a condition for negotiations with Hanoi. That is "putting the cart before the horse," the prince said. The resistance leader wanted to see China and Vietnam begin talks on Cambodia "without pre-conditions" on either side, even if the chances of success were remote. Even if the positions are very entrenched, "we must always talk," he said.

On Vietnamese proposals made to Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja 10 days ago, Prince Sihanouk said he believed they were aimed at deceiving Vietnam's non-communist neighbours and the West. Prince Sihanouk said that he was "worried some people are starting to listen to the siren songs of the Vietnamese...there are some people in Indonesia and in Thailand who say that it would make better sense to compromise with Hanoi." People are beginning to say that the situation in Cambodia is already "normalised" and that the Cambodian people have accepted the Phnom Penh government, the prince said. He was totally pessimistic about the prospects for a settlement in Cambodia, where Vietnam deploys 150,000-170,000 troops in support of the Phnom Penh regime, saying, "We have reached a complete impasse."

"There is no solution, there is no end while China and the Soviet Union refuse to give ground...sadly, the war will be a long one."

Prince Sihanouk, who heads a coalition with the Khmer Rouge and the non-communist forces of his former Prime Minister Son Sann, said that he would probably not go to the April 24-25 Bandung conference, saying that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had said he would not attend it if the prince did. However he said he would soon be making trips to Iceland, France, Switzerland and the United Nations in New York.

SON SANN PLANS U.S. TRIP TO SEEK MILITARY AID

BK250242 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Mar 85 p 1

[By Soemsuk Kasitpradit]

[Text] Khmer coalition Prime Minister Son Sann will be flying to the United States next month to seek military aid for the non-communist resistance forces.

In an interview with the BANGKOK POST in Surin Province yesterday, Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), also said he plans to travel to Africa and Europe to seek similar aid. Son Sann yesterday also welcomed the proposal to channel \$5 million in aid to the noncommunist resistance through Thailand, adding that he was optimistic of its passage.

The KPNLF leader said he was going to the United States to support ASEAN's appeal for military aid for the noncommunist nationalists. "My trip will especially focus on military aid and I would like to meet all our friends in the United States and let them know our position," Son Sann told the POST.

Son Sann refused to say when he is leaving, how long he will be staying or whom he would be meeting in the U.S. "I am not too optimistic about the U.S. response to my appeal but I will try to explain our needs," he said. Son Sann said that after his U.S. trip he will visit Indonesia for the Bandung conference before touring Africa, Europe and finally China.

Although Washington recognises and lends political and humanitarian support to the noncommunist nationalists under Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk it has refused to give military support. On Thursday the White House said it was formulating an economic aid plan for the noncommunist nationalists. But the Reagan administration has said that it opposes the proposal passed on Wednesday by the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee to channel \$5 million in aid to the Khmers through Thailand.

Speaking on the House sub-committee proposal which will be considered by the House Foreign Affairs Committee this week, Son Sann said that while the aid proposal has not yet been approved, he was optimistic of its passage. "The aid (proposal) is not significant but the gesture is very significant," Son Sann said. "The tap is open, even if water only flows out drop by drop. And when the tap is open wider more water will come," said the KPNLF leader. Son Sann said that so far no Western country has responded to ASEAN's call for military support for the noncommunist resistance but was confident that such aid would be forthcoming.

"I don't know why friendly Western nations are not helping us (militarily) as we are fighting for freedom against the communist Vietnamese" who receive between three to six million dollars in aid a day from the Soviet Union, he said. The KPNLF leader said that during his travels he will try to meet representatives from those nations who abstained from voting on the Democratic Kampuchea seat at the United Nations last year. He said these nations may be affected by the Vietnamese propaganda that the noncommunist nationalists were a spent force following this year's dry season offensive.

BANGKOK POST REPORTS SECRET KPNLF MEETING

BK260459 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Leaders of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) held a secret meeting a few days ago at an undisclosed location along the Kampuchean border to discuss the future of the nationalist group as well as problems affecting the civilian population and various security matters.

The meeting, held on March 21, was presided over by Son Sann. It was attended by members of the Executive Committee, camp commanders and military officers like Colonel Pann Thay. Chief of General Staff Sak Sutsakhan was absent. He is presently in hospital for medical treatment.

Part of the matters discussed focussed on security problems along the border and in some of the civilian camps. The situation of Khmer civilians in camps like Khao I Dang and Bang Poo (where the population of Ritthisen has been temporarily relocated) has recently been endangered by the activities of groups of Khmer bandits identified by at least one reliable source as former soldiers of Ritthisen, who defected, following the Vietnamese attack on the nationalist camp on December 25th 1984. According to an ASEAN diplomatic source, several KPNLF units are now operating again inside Kampuchea. Even some 400 soldiers from Ritthisen have recently been sent deep into the country.

As for the other main nationalist group, the National Sihanoukist Army (ANS), there has been extensive restructuring of its high command, following the death of deputy Chief of Staff, General King Men during the Vietnamese attack on Ta Tum. Two men have been promoted as new deputy chiefs of staff, Prince Norodom Chakkrapong and General Tea Chamrath, a former director of logistics.

But the key post of director of operations goes to General Toan Chay, long considered the best guerrilla leader (and for a while about the only one) of the ANS. Toan Chay, who has operated on the border since the mid seventies, was the founder of the Khleang Moeung group, which joined the ANS in May 1981.

The future of Site 6, the evacuation site of the KPNLF base of Prey Chan (Nong Chan), was also discussed. Officials said living conditions in Site 6 are comparatively good, with food and medical attention being available at a "normal" level.

Once again Son Sann insisted on the need to maintain strict discipline among nationalist troops. Independent observers agree that this is one of the problems the nationalists have to solve in the near future if they want to make serious gains inside Kampuchea.

KHIEU SAMPHAN PAYS VISIT TO SFRY 14-16 MAR

BK220239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Mar 85

[text] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, paid a working friendship visit to the SFRY from 14 to 16 March 1985. During his stay, Vice President Khieu Samphan met and held talks with the following Yugoslav leaders:

Talks and dinner with Milos Minic, former federal secretary in charge of foreign affairs and Central Committee member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;

Talks and lunch with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY;

Talks with General (Nikolayev Bisic), member of the SFRY Presidency and former federal secretary for national defense; and

Talks with Mijat Sukovic, vice chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

Khieu Samphan briefed these Yugoslav leaders on the development of the military situation in Cambodia following the recent Vietnamese attacks along the border and the favorable allround development of the Cambodian people's struggle -- military, political, and diplomatic. Vice President Khieu Samphan, on behalf of the people and the CGDK, expressed, once again, profound gratitude to the Yugoslav leaders, Government, and people for their firm and resolute support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK.

The Yugoslav leaders highly appreciated the struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and wished this just struggle success. They also affirmed that the SFRY will continue to fully support the current struggle of the Cambodian people.

The meetings between Vice President Khieu Samphan and the Yugoslav leaders were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, sincerity, and friendship. On 16 March, before ending his visit to the SFRY, Vice President Khieu Samphan and colleagues went to lay a wreath at the mausoleum of President Josip Broz Tito.

SOUPHANOUVONG OPENS LPRP ANNIVERSARY RALLY

BE340616 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2340 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Speech by Souphanouvong, president of LPDR and chairman of SPC, delivered at rally held in Vientiane on 22 March to celebrate 30th founding anniversary of LPRP -- live]

[Text] Respected foreign guests, beloved comrades and friends:

Today, the party Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee are organizing a grand rally to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the majestic and honorable LPRP -- the outstanding vanguard unit of the Lao workers and laboring people and the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution -- with a sense of great jubilation and overwhelming pride. On behalf of the presidium of the rally, I would like wholeheartedly to salute and hail the representatives of the party, state, and mass organizations: people of all strata and all tribes from various localities; all comrades in the diplomatic corps; experts and advisers from the fraternal socialist countries; and representatives of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Laos for attending this grand rally today. [applause]

The past 30 years have been a period of arduous but noble struggle for our people, one that has been closely linked to the heroic struggles for independence, freedom, and socialism of the peoples in Indochina over the past 50 years and against the great, epochal, colonialist, imperialist, and hegemonist forces.

Having continued the cause of the Indochinese Communist party founded by the great Comrade Ho Chi Minh, over the past 30 years the LPRP has gallantly and majestically led the Lao people to overcome numerous difficulties and tests and to score many historic victories by defeating the powerful aggressors and dismantling the rule of the oppressive class, who were the henchmen of the imperialists, thereby regaining and safeguarding national independence and sovereignty, which had been trampled on for many centuries.

As a result, the LPDR was established as a state of proletarian dictatorship. At the same time, many basic foundations of socialism have also been established. At present, our people are safeguarding their revolutionary gains and are firmly marching forward along the path of building a happy and plentiful life, thus positively contributing to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in this region and in the world.

Our people's miraculous victories have been scored, first of all, thanks to the correct and creative leadership of our party. Firmly grasping the true revolutionary nature and science of Marxism-Leninism and creatively applying this ideology to the reality in our country, our party has outlined a correct strategy and correct methods in all spheres of struggle in each period of the revolution. It has gathered, united, and mobilized the entire people's strength and combined it with the strength of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese peoples and the strength of the socialist community with the rich and powerful Soviet Union as the prop, thus transforming them into a consolidated strength to defeat all enemies and to resolve triumphantly all difficulties in the past struggle of national liberation and the present tasks of defending the country and building socialism.

On the occasion of the celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the majestic and honorable LPRP, let all our party cadres and members, masses, and Army strive to study and enhance the traditions of our party's gallant struggle, hold aloft a sense of mastery and revolutionary vigilance, complete with one another in carrying out production, fulfill our combat duties, resolutely implement the historic resolutions of the third party congress and the sixth and seventh resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee, and effect firm and drastic changes on the two fronts -- defending the country and building socialism. On this auspicious and glorious historical anniversary, our entire party and people would like to express our wholehearted gratitude to the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and the other fraternal socialist countries for their assistance, which has been filled with the spirit of socialist internationalism. We would like to express our sincere thanks to the peoples of all friendly countries and progressive mankind in the world for rendering effective support to the revolutionary cause of the Lao party and people.

On behalf of the presidium, I declare officially open the grand rally to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP. On this occasion, I have the great honor to invite respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan to deliver a speech to this rally. [applause]

Kaysone Phomvihan Speech

BK230528 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2348 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, delivered at rally held in Vientiane on 22 March in celebration of 30th founding anniversary of LPRP -- live]

[Text] Respected members of the presidium, beloved comrades and friends:

Amid an enthusiastic atmosphere in which our entire party, people, and Army are carrying out emulation campaigns to fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan to score outstanding achievements to welcome the founding anniversary of the LPRP, today the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao Front for National Construction [KFNC] Central Committee hold a grand rally in a pleasant and proud atmosphere to commemorate the 30th founding anniversary of our noble and glorious party. [applause]

On this grand, historic occasion, we are deeply moved by the senior comrades, cadres, combatants, and fraternal compatriots of various tribes who have sacrificed their lives for the cause of the party for the nation's independence and freedom and for our people's happiness, and who have contributed to writing the pages of our nation's glorious history. We mourn the Vietnamese international fighters and fighters of various fraternal and friendly countries who have sacrificed their lives on our sacred land for the revolutionary cause of our nation. With the spirit of endless gratitude, let us bow for 1 minute to mourn those who have sacrificed their lives for the glorious revolutionary cause of our people. [1 minute of silence]

On this grand festive day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, I would like to wholeheartedly salute and hail representatives of various party organizations -- the SPC, the Council of Ministers, the LFNC, and various mass organization which represent the working class, farmers, and socialist intellectuals, various Armed Forces and public security forces, people of various tribes and of all classes, personages, monks, and tribal chiefs from various localities -- for bringing warm sentiments, confidence, profound love, and great encouragement to our party. [applause]

We would like to wholeheartedly salute and thank ambassadors, charges d'affaires, representatives of experts and advisers of various fraternal socialist countries, and representatives of the Vietnamese volunteer troops in Laos for bringing fine sentiments to our party and people on the occasion of our grand festival. [applause]

Comrades and friends, over the past 30 years, our party has worthily pursued the cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, led the people of various tribes to overcome a thousand and one obstacles and done many heroic deeds and achieved very great victories as never before in the history of our nation. Through thousands of years of the evolutionary process of building and defending the country, our people were compelled to continuously carry out a fierce and furious struggle against outside aggression. Following the struggle, our nation's traditions of solidarity and heroic, indomitable, resolute, and undaunted struggle were further enhanced.

In the late 19th century, the French colonialists invaded and occupied our country. Our people of various tribes, who refused to serve as their slaves, continually rebelled and struggled to obtain the nation's independence. Those uprisings and struggle further enriched the glorious traditions of our nation. But since those movements lacked correct leadership and were carried out in an unfavorable international condition, they were bloodily suppressed and our people were unable to free themselves from slavery and from suffering a hard life. In 1917, the Great October Revolution of Russia, under the clear-sighted leadership of Lenin, was gloriously successful, thus ushering in a new era -- an era of transition from capitalism to socialism -- for the whole world. That success also marked as a very great, historic turning point of human society.

Encouraged by the Russian Great October Revolution and scoring experiences from the Great October Revolution, respected and beloved Comrade Ho Chi Minh, while carrying out the revolutionary activities of Marxism-Leninism, reiterated that to liberate the country, there is no other path than that of proletarian revolution and that only socialism and communism can free the various oppressed nations and laboring people in the world from the yoke of slavery. He had concentrated all his intelligence and energy on publicizing Marxism-Leninism to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and founding the Indochinese Communist Party, which is the origin of the present CPV, LPRP, and KPRP. The founding of the Indochinese Communist Party marks the opening of the path of great development of the revolutionary movements in the three countries.

Since then, the working class of three Indochinese countries has maintained the leading role in the revolution. It has vitally combined patriotism with proletarian internationalism, the liberation revolution in colonial countries with the proletarian revolution, and the banner of national independence with socialism. In 1945, firmly taking advantage of the historical occasion resulting from the great victory of the Soviet Union and of various antifascism forces in World War II, along with the nationwide uprisings of the Vietnamese people in August 1945, our Lao people, under the party's leadership, rebelled and successfully seized administrative power throughout the country and then proclaimed national independence to the world on 12 October 1945.

Immediately after gaining independence and when the Laos revolution was still young, the French colonialists, supported by British and U.S. imperialists, returned to invade our country for a second time. Our party determinedly encouraged the entire people to rise up and struggle in a close militant alliance with the fraternal Armed Forces and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia in the resolute, protracted, all-people, and all-round resistance to defeat the enemy aggressors. This proper line enabled our revolution to develop vigorously.

The Lao Itsala [freedom] Army was set up while resistance bases were established in many areas. The Lao Itsala Front and the Lao resistance government were established, while the resistance movements were widely expanded throughout the country.

In view of the new development of the national salvation struggle and the growth of the revolutions of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, the organization of an appropriate leadership, in conformity with the specific points of each country, was required. The Second Congress of the Indochinese Communist Party in February 1951 therefore decided to set up separate parties for each country to lead the revolution in the respective countries. Implementing that resolution, the Lao Communist members and party organizations had continuously guided the resistance struggle against the French colonialists and prepared conditions for the founding of their own party. On 22 March 1955, the Lao People's Party -- now called the LPRP -- was founded to pursue the noble and glorious cause of the Indochinese Communist Party. It has accepted the historical, hard but very glorious cause -- the cause of leading the revolution in our country.

But immediately after being founded, our party faced a difficult challenge. The U.S. imperialists -- the imperialist chieftains -- took the place of the French colonialists to turn our country into their base and neocolony, hoping to thwart the national liberation movements and socialist influence that were vigorously expanding in Southeast Asia. They carried out a destructive war in our country along with the deployment of various vicious and brutal neocolonialist schemes aimed at exterminating the perseverance and determination of our people for national salvation. Our party has issued plans and policies to uphold the banner of national and democratic revolution; to encourage all the people to rise up and struggle to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their traitorous lackeys; to implement the national concord; to build Laos into a peaceful, neutral, independent, democratic, unified, and prosperous country; and to continue to lead the revolution in its march forward.

Utilizing and capitalizing on the rich experiences gained in the revolution following the nationwide uprisings in 1945 and the 9 years of the resistance against the French colonialists, and in close solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian Armies and peoples, our party led the entire people to systematically defeat the various war tactics and the brutal, vicious strategic tricks in the form of intensified, special warfare by the U.S. imperialists, thereby achieving glorious victories. Our party wisely made use of many forms of struggle. It combined armed struggle with political struggle, conducting a skillful, legitimate struggle. It engaged in battle while negotiating and joining in the tripartite coalition with the other parties. Our party learned how to create and firmly grasp an opportunity to consolidate and develop the concrete revolutionary forces. It scored one great victory after another, defeated the enemies step by step, won systematic victories, and marched forward to achieve complete victory.

The process of evolution of the said creative and unified struggle movements victoriously ended with the uprisings in May 1975. On 2 December 1975, the national congress of people's representatives decided to terminate the outdated monarchy and establish the LPDR -- the first revolutionary state with the laboring people as owners -- in our country, thus permanently putting an end to the dominating yoke of the feudalist colonialists, accomplishing the cause of national liberation struggle, and ushering in a new, bright era -- an era of independence, freedom, and socialism -- in our beloved land. [applause]

This miraculous victory reflects the profound spirit of patriotism and tradition of unity and heroic, staunch, and unyielding struggle of the people of various tribes in our country. It is a fruit of the wise and clear-sighted leadership of our party, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party which is absolutely loyal to the class and the nation.

This is a common success of the three Indochinese countries' revolution; of socialism; of national liberation movements; and of the forces of peace, democracy, and progress in the world. Our people's great success, together with the successes of the fraternal Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples, have opened wide the territory of socialism and accelerated the evolution of the total collapse of colonialism and caused an important part of neocolonialism to collapse. At the same time, the successes constitute a bitter blow to the Chinese-U.S. collusion, thus contributing to shifting the balance of force in favor of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

Comrades and friends, after seizing administrative power throughout the country, our party has resolutely led the country toward socialism without going through the period of the development of capitalism. The advancement toward socialism in a country where the national economy mainly depends on nature -- an economy of individuals' self-sufficiency and self-support, where material and technical bases are still very weak, where labor is not abundant, where there are only a handful of scientific and technical cadres and skilled workers, where the people's cultural level is still low, and where the consequences of wars are extremely serious -- poses a new, difficult, and complex problem. At the same time, we have encountered all-round sabotage schemes and acts committed by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists -- a direct and dangerous enemy of our country's revolution, who is colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to weaken and swallow up our country.

The struggle to resolve the struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country -- a struggle that is closely linked with the struggle against various hostile forces for the defense of the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia -- has become fiercer and more uncompromising and complex.

Starting from the various basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, and learning from the lessons on socialist construction gained by fraternal countries, our party has studied a direction and applied it to the true conditions in our country in order to resolve various problems common in the period of transition toward socialism. These problems are reflected in the overall line of our country's revolution in the period of transition to socialism. These problems were reiterated at the third party congress. The various successes recorded over the past 10 years show that the overall line, plans, and detailed policies adopted by our party are correct. They are serving to promote and develop a lively force in the acts of struggle for the defense of the country and for socialist construction.

Regarding national defense and public security, our party has persisted in educating and training cadres, party members, combatants, and people of all tribes to clearly distinguish enemies from friends. Our party has mobilized the spirit of hate for enemy, heightened vigilance, resolved to defend the country, and firmly adhered to the path of socialist revolution. The party regards as important the building of all-people, all-round, firm, and strong national defense networks. It has closely connected national defense with public security, maintained close militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Vietnamese and Cambodian Armies and peoples, and closely united with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Our party regards as important the building and strengthening of various armed forces and the people's public security forces. Over the past 10 years, we have on many occasions smashed acts of disturbance and rebellions and initially defeated the multifaceted sabotage war launched by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. At the same time, we have duly countered acts of nibbling at our territory and the violation of our country's independence and sovereignty committed by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Bangkok ruling circles, thus firmly safeguarding the country -- an outpost of socialism in this part of the world. [applause]

These great victories of our Army and people constitute an important contribution to checking the danger of the Beijing reactionaries' territorial expansion.

On the front of restoring, transforming, and developing the economy and culture and on the front of improving the material and moral life of the people of all tribes and of building material and technical bases of socialism, we have recorded many admirable achievements. The agricultural base, which mainly depends on rice planting and 1-season cultivation is shifting toward all-round agricultural production, toward 2-season cultivation, and toward intensive farming.

Rice production has increased about twofold. The target of rice production per capita set forth in the First 5-Year State Plan has been realized. This is the first time in our country's history that we can achieve self-sufficiency in grain supply. In addition, surplus rice has been stored by the people. The acreage and the amount of starchy and valuable industrial crops have considerably increased. Animal husbandry has ceaselessly developed. Our young industrial bases have contributed positively to serving the development of agriculture and forestry and the requirements of the people of all tribes. Handicraft, our people's traditional work, has been restored and has swiftly developed after it was stalled during the old regime.

We have mobilized and assisted cadres, workers, and state employees in developing the family economy. This has increased products in the society, thus contributing to improving the living conditions of our state employees. Communication systems have been improved and enlarged continuously. State and collective trade networks have been set up to serve the grassroots and the distribution and circulation work.

We have carried out the task of shifting toward agricultural cooperatives, modified management in various industrial enterprises, reorganized small industrial and handicraft bases, carried out a monetary reform, and carried out the transformation of businesses and trade belonging to private capitalists. The economic transformation is proceeding positively and carefully, while many useful lessons on economic guidance and management have been drawn, positively contributing to production development and to gradually improving the living conditions of the people.

Parallel to the transformation of production relations, we have attached special importance to building the production force and to vigorously speeding up the scientific and technical revolution. Efforts have been made to modify equipment and to supply more machines and equipment to various national economic branches.

Our party and state have paid attention to building and training management and academic cadres and technical cadres. We have turned all cultural, ideological, educational, and public health activities to serve the people of all tribes and the cause of building new, all-round developed socialist men. We have trained them to inherit and promote the country's fine tradition, accept the best thing of the era, have the spirit of self-reliance and the spirit of building strength on one's own, master the country and the society, exploit and develop the country's great hidden potentials, and to have the glorious spirit of proletarian internationalism.

What is most commendable is that the majority of our people did not know how to read and write and that only a handful of people attended intermediate and high-level schools. However, our people can now read and write. The ranks of socialist intellectuals have grown and developed. There are now more than 10,000 graduates of universities or higher level institutions. These people are making use of their knowledge and ability in the cause of defending the country and building socialism.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, I wish to wholeheartedly praise and hail the people of all tribes throughout the country, Armed Forces, public security forces, cadres, workers, state employees of all branches and levels, and various mass organizations for fearing no sacrifice, honestly supporting and defending the party, closely uniting around the party, having complete confidence in the party leadership, and surmounting all difficulties and obstacles in order to carry out all tasks adopted by the party and win great historic victory, thus making our fatherland more glorious. [applause]

Comrades and friends, the great victories recorded by our people in the national liberation and socialist construction causes cannot be separated from the sympathy and precious support of the people in the world. At the same time, the success of the revolution of our country is an honorable contribution to the cause of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism. Our party has firmly adhered to a foreign policy of peace, independence, and socialism. It is doing its best to strengthen the special solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between our country and Vietnam and Cambodia, aimed at promoting and developing the overall strength of the three countries to conquer the common enemy, defend and build socialism in each country, and jointly safeguard the outpost of socialism for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

We wholeheartedly salute and hail the fraternal Cambodian people's miraculous revival cause and the great victories recorded by the Cambodian Army and people in this year's dry season. We wholeheartedly salute and hail the fraternal Vietnamese people, who have surmounted various difficulties and tests and won many new, admirable successes in the cause of building socialism and defending the country. We are overwhelmingly happy to see that the solidarity, militant alliance, and all-round cooperation of our country, Vietnam, and Cambodia have been consistently consolidated and developed and have been deepened in all spheres of work -- economic, cultural, scientific, and technical. These factors have become the invincible strength which cannot be destroyed by any enemies. They are a decisive factor for the victories of the revolutions in these countries in the past as well as at present. [applause]

Our party and state have constantly strengthened our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. This is the principled unchangable policy of our party. We wholeheartedly salute and hail the great successes and continual growth of the great Soviet Union and the fraternal countries in the socialist community. We regard them as a firm guarantee for the world's revolution and peace. We highly value and completely support the important peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, especially the correct stand of the Soviet Union in its current talks with the United States aimed at halting the nuclear arms race, reducing tensions in the world, and consolidating peace and security of all nations.

We firmly believe that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the majestic and honorable CPSU headed by Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, will certainly score more brilliant successes in implementing the resolutions adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and in making preparations to convene the 27th CPSU Congress, thus climbing a new pinnacle in enhancing the highly developed socialism on the great Leninist land and further enhancing the role of being the strong steel fortress and reliable pillar of the world's revolution and peace. [applause]

We always cherish the time-honored friendship between our people and the Chinese people, and stand ready to restore normal relations with the PRC in response to the earnest aspiration and the just interests of the peoples of the two countries.

For the past several years, we have persistently made efforts to maintain the neighborly and fraternal relations with the Thai people, but it is regrettable that the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have been vigorously stepping up their sabotage activities against our country, thereby creating tensions in the Lao-Thai relations to serve the dark design of the imperialists and the expansionists and hegemonists. These acts run counter to the just interests of the Lao and Thai peoples and are threatening peace and stability in this region.

We absolutely support the struggles of the countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against colonialism and neocolonialism, aimed at regaining and safeguarding their sovereignty and national independence, doing away with social and economic backwardness, and directing their development along the noncapitalist path. We pledge to continue making positive contributions to the Nonaligned Movement in struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism for peace, national independence, the right to control our own natural resources, and the new international economic order. We strongly support the struggle movements for democracy and social progress by the workers and laboring people in developing countries. We wholeheartedly support the extensive struggles of the world people for lasting peace, cooperation, friendship, and equality among all countries.

The correct foreign policy and the principled and persevering foreign affairs activities of our party and state have positively contributed to the victories of our people's revolutionary struggle, thereby continually raising the status and role of the LPDR in the international arena.

At this grand rally, once again, on behalf of the Lao party, state, and people of all tribes, I would like to express our profound gratitude toward the parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, the Soviet Union, and the other fraternal socialist countries and to express our sincere thanks to all friends near and far throughout the world for rendering wholehearted support and assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary cause all the time. [applause]

Thirty years is only a short period of time compared to the long history of our Lao nation, but we are very proud to see that under the party leadership, our people have opened up the most unprecedentedly glorious and brilliant chapter in our history. With their own wisdom, blood, and lives and with effective assistance from the fraternal and friendly countries, our people have smashed the ruling yoke of feudalism, colonialism, and imperialism, thus opening a new era -- an era of independence, freedom, and socialism -- on our land. Our country, which is small and not well known in the world, has now become a country with independence and sovereignty, a member of the socialist family, and has played an honorable role in the international arena. This great victory of profound historical significance has been scored first of all thanks to the correct and creative leadership of our party, which is a faithful continuator of the revolutionary cause of the Indochinese Communist Party. It was only 20 years old when our party managed to lead our people to fulfill the national-democratic revolution. In the past 10 years, it has led our country to march firmly along the socialist path. This development is very rare indeed.

Our party is very proud of our people, who are profoundly patriotic and strongly aspire to maintain our independence and freedom. Our people are gallant and never fear any enemy. They are faithful and sincere to all friends. Our people are also very proud to have our party to lead them. Our party always wholeheartedly serves the classes, the people, and the country and is totally faithful to Marxism-Leninism. It has led our country to stand among the ranks of all leading countries in the world. This causes great happiness for all of us.

Comrades and friends, we have drawn a number of lessons which may be behaviorally significant to our revolution in the new period from the arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle filled with sacrifices, difficulties, and glorious victories scored by our people under the party leadership.

1. We are living in the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a global basis; the Great October Socialist Revolution was the curtain raiser. Since then, the revolutions of the world peoples who have risen up to regain their independence under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties have now advanced toward socialism. This is the trend of development of the present era. The revolution in our country is also following this trend. Since its founding, our party defined the characteristics of the national liberation revolution in our country as a national-democratic revolution under the leadership of a workers' party. The aim of the revolution was not only regaining national independence and democracy but also taking the country toward socialism. Firmly adhering to that aim, during the period of our fierce and uncompromising national liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialists, our party adopted a policy to establish the liberated zone into a state, to build material and technical foundations for our economy, national culture, and democracy, and to build fundamental material factors and favorable conditions for leading the entire people to advance toward socialism after the liberation of the country.

Simultaneously holding aloft the banner of national independence and socialism, our party has linked the revolutionary cause of our country to those of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and the world people and has further enhanced the strength of our nation and combined it with the strength of the solidarity of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and the strength of the three revolutionary currents to build consolidated strength to defeat all enemies and to fulfill the glorious tasks of the classes and of our people. At present, on the path toward socialism, the struggle between our side and the enemies and the struggle between the two paths -- socialism and capitalism -- are developing in a fierce, uncompromising, and complicated manner. To triumphantly fulfill the two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism, our party has continued to hold aloft the banner of patriotism and socialism and remains resolute to safeguard the independence and freedom we have acquired. At the same time, our party has also firmly adhered to carrying out the socialist revolution so as to build firm foundations for defending the national independence and for gaining enough capabilities to thwart all sabotage and subversive acts of the enemies and to ensure that the people of all tribes can genuinely enjoy a happy and plentiful life.

2. The victories scored by our people in the struggle to defend the country and build socialism in the past 10 years have proved that our Marxist-Leninist attitudes on the proletarian dictatorship are completely correct. Lenin pointed out that the true nature of the proletarian dictatorship is not violent, nor is it based on violence; rather, it is based on organization and the enhancement of organizational and disciplinary characteristics of the laboring people, primarily those of the leaders of the proletarian revolution for building socialism. In firmly grasping the proletarian dictatorship, we must firmly grasp and triumphantly organize the implementation of the party's line; incessantly strive to build and strengthen the effectiveness of the party's organizations, administrations, and mass organizations; firmly grasp the apparatuses of violence, ideology, culture, state artery [sen luat khong lat], and state economic organizations from the central level down to the grass roots; and strive to build the economy, develop culture, and build material and technical foundations for socialism, aimed at ensuring a complete victory for the tasks of defending the country and building socialism in our country.

We have paid special attention to building and revitalizing cadres in all spheres of work. The course of our revolutionary struggle reaffirms that without a correct cause, the revolution will not succeed and without a strong and effective organizational system and ranks of capable and qualified cadres, the implementation of a cause cannot succeed and the revolution will not be victorious.

The revolution is the task of the masses. When the masses are patriotic and very interested in the objectives of the revolutionary struggle, their patriotism and enthusiasm will turn into a great strength, capable of bringing about a monumental change in our country -- as in the simultaneous uprising of our people in 1975 and other past revolutionary movements. The tasks of defending the country and building socialism can be realized only when the people of all tribes' right to mastership has been enhanced vigorously and when the people are profoundly enthusiastic about socialism and their obligations and interests. The proletarian dictatorship must attach special importance to organization and ensure favorable conditions in the political, economic, and cultural fields for the laboring people of all tribes so that their right to collective mastership can be genuinely enhanced in all aspects of social life. All this is their political obligation and the first priority in their roles.

Under the condition in which a fierce, uncompromising, and complex struggle is going on in our country -- which is an outpost of socialism -- we must encourage all party cadres and members, combatants, and people to clearly identify friends and foes. This is an important basis for appreciating and implementing the party's and state's line and policies. The proletarian dictatorship must direct its spearhead at the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, who are stepping up their multifaceted war of destruction against our country. It must pay close attention to building and strengthening the national defense and public security forces so that they will be capable of defending our national independence and sovereignty and our people's tasks of socialist construction.

To consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship, our party has adopted a policy of rigorously turning to the grass roots, of enhancing the mastership role of the people of all tribes, and of turning the grass roots into a socialist fortress to triumphantly implement the two strategic tasks. The grass roots is still the best ground for training and testing party members and cadres and for selecting, training, building, and revitalizing our cadres in the new period of the revolution. We must continue to effectively apply and implement these policies and methods.

3. The unity and cohesion of our people as one are decisive factors in the existence of our nation. The history of our national construction and national defense and the victory of our people's revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the party over the past 50 years have proved this rationale. In the new period of the revolution, the unity and cohesion of our people still remain as decisive factors.

In our country, farmers comprise approximately 90 percent of our population. Therefore, the issue of worker-peasant alliance, which is a strategic principle of Marxism-Leninism, is of special importance. In carrying out the national-democratic revolution in the past, simultaneously raising the level of national and class awareness of our farmers, our party gradually readjusted democracy to make them genuinely more interested in it. Therefore, a large number of farmers were mobilized to participate in the struggle to regain freedom and independence for the country.

In carrying out the socialist revolution at present, our party has continued to raise a sense of socialist awareness of the farmers; endeavored to organize them to participate in various collective forms of livelihood; adopted a correct policy toward them; paid close attention to looking after their material and moral interests; created a close alliance between them and workers in the political, economic, and cultural fields; and further enhanced their vast strength to carry out the three revolutions to build a new socialist countryside to actively serve the two strategic tasks.

Our population is composed of several fraternal tribes. In the past and at present, our enemies have employed numerous infamous tricks to divide and instigate our people of all tribes to hate and fight one another in order to control our country. That is why our party regards the issue of multinational unity as an important strategic matter. Past events have shown that where and when we are able to create sound multinational unity, we always fulfill all tasks brilliantly. But if we fail to create such unity, problems always crop up. In the new period, along with educating and raising the level of patriotism and love for socialism among the people of all tribes, we must strive to carry out economic and cultural development to gradually improve their material and cultural life, to raise the living standard of all tribes to the same level, and to forge genuine harmony among them so as to translate into reality our party's policy of equality and unity among all tribes.

In our country, the classification of society has not been profound. Middle class people still comprise the majority of our population and play an important role in carrying out economic and social activities. A symbolic success of our party's leadership in carrying out the national-democratic revolution was to bring a large number of middle class people into the national liberation movement. They have made noble contributions to our people's revolutionary struggle. In the new period of the revolution, the unity and enhancement of the middle class people's strength still remain an important theme in our country's work. We must pay attention to educating and raising the sense of awareness of the middle class people and mobilizing them to participate actively and earnestly in implementing the state's plan. At the same time, we must apply a proper policy toward them.

Pursuing a policy of respect for freedom in faiths, our party is able to unite all religious and to encourage clergymen and religious followers, such as Buddhist monks and novices and Buddhist followers to participate in the national liberation cause and the cause of defending the country and building the new system.

4. The economic and cultural building and development is considered a basic task of our country's revolution. During the national liberation struggle, our party maintained a policy of eliminating various forms of feudalist exploitation and intimidation against the farmers of various tribes, vigorously stepping up production, motivating and persuading the people to participate in the solidarity and labor-exchange production units, and setting up the people's democratic economic foundations in the liberated areas. Our party had also attached importance to raising the cultural understanding of the people of various tribes, encouraging movements to eradicate illiteracy, setting up the formal, vocational, and senior high school education systems, and setting up the national, revolutionary, and mass cultural establishments.

The great economic and cultural successes have significantly contributed to nurturing the people's forces, primarily that of the farmers, enabling them to victoriously carry out the resistance. At the same time, the success has served as a primary factor for building the current socialist economic and cultural establishments.

After taking power, the party has even considered the task of building and developing the economy and culture to be a task of special significance. It has practically reflected the excellent characteristics of the new system as a basis for solving the problem of who will win over whom between the two paths -- socialism and capitalism -- in our country. Our party has adopted a policy of closely combining production with distribution and circulation -- primarily concerning communications, transportation, and trade skills -- with a view to transforming the natural economic establishments, making a significant contribution to the transformation of the old production relations, enabling the socialist economy to be increasingly developed, using the socialist economy to restrict and transform other economic domains, building new production forces, expanding the production work, and creating conditions for the production and development of goods along the path of advancing socialism. Our party has also emphasized the transformation of the economic management apparatuses and the implementation of the classification task of authorizing initiative rights to localities and grass roots with a view to increasing our country's economic efficiency.

To implement the two strategic tasks under the present circumstances, we have closely combined national defense and public security work with economic work and vice versa. In doing so, we have absolutely adhered to socialism. We have maintained economic relations and cooperation in all respects with Vietnam and Cambodia and have maintained close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in order to build new economic establishments and effectively fight an enemy policy using blockades, restriction, and commitments against our country's economic establishments.

5. Our country's revolution is part of the Indochinese and world revolutions. The relations among the revolutions of the three countries of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia are special. They are the relations between nations that have maintained geographical, historical, and sentimental relations since ancient times; that have shared the same disasters of losing their countries; and that have shared common enemies, namely the colonialists, imperialists, and expansionists-hegemonists. The three nations have fought shoulder to shoulder with each other for a long time, as a result of which they have all gained independence and freedom and have marched together toward socialism. These have become the common glorious traditions and the common invincible strength of the three nations. The practices of the revolutionary struggle over the past 50 years have proved that the growth, strength, and firmness of each of the three countries directly and vigorously affect the development of the other two fraternal countries. When any of the three countries is endangered, the independence and freedom of the other two countries is immediately threatened. When one of the three countries is invaded by an enemy, the two other fraternal countries cannot enjoy peace.

Maintaining solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community is the consistent and principled policy of our party and state. It serves as a firm guarantee for our people's victory in carrying the cause of defending the country and building socialism. In carrying out its revolutionary activities, our party has always combined the national interests with the interests of the world revolution. We have always upheld our sense of self-reliance, built our strength by ourselves, promoted and expanded to the utmost our own subjective endeavor, and wisely taken advantage of favorable opportunities of the world and regional revolution to march forward to score victory for our country's revolution. We have upheld a genuine spirit of patriotism and have always combined this spirit with pure spirit of proletarian internationalism. We have determinedly struggled to oppose various phenomena of narrow-minded nationalism, selfishness, dependence on others, and underestimation of oneself. At the same time, we have done our best to contribute to the strengthening of various revolutionary forces and forces for peace in the world.

Comrades and friends, the even greater success of our country's revolution over the past 50 years is the building of a genuine Marxist-Leninist party in a country with an underdeveloped economy and culture and with a working class that was still young. This success has served as a decisive factor guaranteeing that our nation can defeat all enemy aggressors and score a glorious victory in the cause of defending the country and building socialism now. Following the application of various principles of Lenin on the building of a new type of party and through the training and trials in the flames of hard, protracted, and continual revolutionary struggle, our party has developed and become stronger with each passing day. It has deserved to be the vanguard of the Lao working class, the genuine representative of the interests of the laboring people of various tribes, an organizer and leader of all victories of our Lao revolution, and an indomitable unit of the international communist-worker movements. [applause]

At the time of the party's founding, there were only a small number of party members -- some 400 comrades or so. But now that number has increased to more than 40,000 comrades. The contingent of party cadres has developed in all fields. The number has now increased by more than five times over what it was at the beginning of liberation. The contingent of leading cadres at various levels, of various branches, of various tribes, and in various localities has also been set up in accordance with the requirements of the political tasks in the new stage of revolution. The contingent of scientific and technical cadres and economic management cadres has now been increased in quantity and quality. Our party has absolutely reiterated from the beginning that it has served as a political party of the Lao working class.

Despite its being founded in an agricultural country and despite the fact that the majority of party members come from among farmers, workers, small capitalists, and intellectuals, the said conformation means that from the day of its founding, our party has stipulated that the party's principles are the working class' principles. The working class is considered to be the central class of the era, the class which maintains the revolutionary and scientific ideology, namely invincible Marxism-Leninism. The training and tempering of the working class' principles for party members are considered to be a very significant issue. Our party has never ceased educating and training the party members with Marxism-Leninism and the party's line, plans, and policies. At the same time, it has paid attention to struggling to do away with the phenomena of a nonproletarian line of thinking, for example the line of thinking of small capitalists and farmers, which often affects the party's organizational system. This is to resolutely maintain the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to turn Marxism-Leninism into the sole ideological system of the party.

Our party has always paid attention to maintaining the strength of unique solidarity in the spirit of perseverance and action throughout the country on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the party's line, plans, and policies, strictly maintaining the principles of democratic centralism and regularly carrying out self-criticism and criticism of one another, considering this as the rules for our party's development. Our party has always maintained close relations with the people of various tribes and resolutely struggled to oppose all bureaucratic and militarist phenomena and all acts of alienation from the masses.

In building the party, we have firmly grasped the guideline in closely combining all the three fields -- political, ideological, and organizational -- together with the implementation of the party's political tasks in each stage in order to train and temper party members and to set up organizations of the party. We have closely combined the building of various party organizations with the upgrading of qualifications and abilities in all respects of party members and party committees at various levels. In the new stage of revolution, our party has attached special importance to training to improve the capabilities in the economic and state managements of the cadres and party members.

Our party has effectively made use of the existing contingent of cadres while paying attention to building and training the contingent of succeeding cadres to continue with the revolution, building various grass roots party organizations, persuading those leading persons among collective workers and farmers and socialist intellectuals with full qualifications to join in the party, terminating those who do not maintain full qualifications from the party, and preventing those opportunistic, ill-intentioned persons, and enemy agents from infiltrating into the party to carry out sabotage activities. This is in order to make our party eternally pure, bright, and strong to be worthy of being the leader which loyally serves the just interests of the laboring people of various tribes. Our party serves as the essence of the proletarian dictatorship system. That is why the consolidation and expansion of the party must be related to the consolidation, perfecting, and expansion of the state apparatuses and various mass organizations.

Comrades and friends, we commemorate the glorious historical day of the party and the nation at a time while our entire people are joyously entering the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the LPDR, which is the concluding year of the First 5-Year State Plan, the year for the preparations to march forward to the Second 5-Year Plan -- 1986 to 1990, and the year for the preparations for the fourth party congress. We have overcome many difficulties and obstacles and have scored great and basic successes which are worthy of pride. At present, our nation's revolution is in a new, very good situation. Our way of progress has already been clearly marked by our third party congress. The lines, policies, and working procedures as adopted by the party Central Committee in its sixth and seventh resolutions are proper and creative.

The three fraternal countries in Indochina have securely defended their independence and sovereignty. Together they marched forward to socialism in firm steps and repeatedly scored great victories. The socialist community, with the wealthy and strong Soviet Union as its core, has daily developed in all respects, and it has increasingly promoted and expanded the excellence in the political life of the world. The movements for peace have been widely expanded as never before. These basic, favorable conditions serve as a firm guarantee for the revolution of our country to vigorously march forward and to achieve ever more glorious victories in the implementation of the tasks of defending the country and building socialism.

However, the present situation in the world is very tense. The imperialists, with the United States as chieftain, are carrying out an arms race, thus pushing mankind to the brink of a destructive nuclear war. In Southeast Asia, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles are striving to collude with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries in stepping up a general war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries. They have stubbornly sabotaged the revival of the Cambodian people, arrogantly nibbled Vietnamese border areas, and instigated the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to create a tense situation by nibbling the border and sabotage the cause of our people's country building in a peaceful time. The struggle between our people and the enemies and the struggle between the two systems in our country are continuing in a very fierce, furious, and complicated manner.

In view of this situation, it is required that our entire party, Army, and people heighten vigilance, strengthen the militant alliance and all-round cooperation among the three countries of Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, enhance the solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, maintain close solidarity with various forces for peace, national independence, and social progress in the world, and resolutely oppose schemes to wage war of the imperialists and international reactionary powers to maintain the cause of socialist construction and to securely safeguard the forefront of socialism in Southeast Asia in order to worthily contribute to safeguarding peace and security in this region and the world. [applause]

Let our entire people and Army promote the heroic traditions of the nation, enthusiastically step up the emulation campaigns to successfully fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan in order to score outstanding achievements to welcome the 10th anniversary of the establishment of our noble and glorious LPDR. Cadres and party members are requested to promote and expand the party's fine traditions, thoroughly enhance the revolutionary spirit and the spirit of self-reliance, build their strength by themselves, maintain and strengthen the solidarity and unity in the ranks of the party, wholeheartedly serve the laboring people of various tribes, endeavor to study, train, and temper themselves to raise to a higher level their qualifications in all fields, and serve as an example and take a leading role in implementing all revolutionary tasks to be worthy of trust and love of our people as well as of brothers and friends throughout the world.

Long live the LPRP, the organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution!

Long live the LPDR!

Long live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

Long live the spirit of solidarity and friendship among various revolutionary forces and forces for people in the world!

For the prosperity and strength of the socialist fatherland and for the prosperity and happiness of the people of various tribes, let our entire party, people, and Army unite and heroically march forward, forward, and forward.

Thank you. [applause]

Souphanouvong Closing Speech

BK240700 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0055 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Speech by Souphanouvong, president of LPDR and chairman of SPC of LPDR, delivered at closing of ceremony to celebrate 30th founding anniversary of LPRP in Vientiane on 22 March -- live]

[Text] Respected and beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, respected and distinguished guests, beloved comrades and friends:

The grand rally to celebrate the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP is ending beautifully. Looking back to the revolutionary movement of the heroic struggle and the glorious victories scored by our people under the party's leadership, we are very proud of our party and extremely grateful for the party's great deeds in the cause of our nation and revolution. Looking back to the triumphant path over the past 30 years, our people are now even more confident in their combative perseverance and in fulfilling their new, difficult duties.

At present, our people's tasks of defending the country and building socialism are gradually developing in a firm direction. But the struggle between the two paths and the struggle between our side and the enemies are closely linked and are developing in a fierce, complicated, and uncompromising manner. Our entire party, Army, and people must constantly heighten a sense of revolutionary vigilance, strive to consolidate national defense and public security work, and be prepared to fight and smash all designs and acts of sabotage and subversion by the enemies.

Our entire party, Army, and people throughout the country must strive to encourage the socialist emulation campaign to increase the efficiency and quality of work, triumphantly implement the sixth and seventh resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee, and effectively fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan, thus scoring glorious achievements to welcome the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR. In the immediate future, we must step up the work of building the party, increase the combative strength of the party organizations at all levels, and make the party firm and strong in the political, ideological, and organizational spheres. All party cadres and members must constantly forge and revitalize their revolutionary quality and morale and constantly hold aloft their leading role as a good model for communist combatants.

On the occasion of the glorious and auspicious anniversary of our party and nation today, let our entire party, Army, and people joyously have full confidence in and unite closely with one another around the party Central Committee led by beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, be determined to do the utmost to fulfill triumphantly all the tasks outlined by the third party congress, and score yet greater victories in the tasks of defending the country and building socialism.

On behalf of the presidium of the rally, I would like to express my thanks to all comrades in the diplomatic corps, comrades experts and advisers from the fraternal countries, representatives of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Laos, and representatives of the party and state organizations and mass organizations for attending this grand rally today. [applause]

The grand rally to celebrate the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP is coming to an end. I now declare this ceremony officially closed. [applause]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANNIVERSARY FESTIVITIES

Well-Wishing Ceremony Held

BK231035 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Vientiane, March 23 (KPL) -- A well-wishing ceremony in honour of the 30th anniversary of the LPRP (March 22) was organized here yesterday by the socialist diplomatic corps.

The well-wishing team was met by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP CC, Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, General Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, and Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau members of the LPRP CC.

On the occasion, Vladimir Sobchenko, the USSR ambassador, on behalf of the diplomatic corps of fraternal socialist countries read out a message of best wishes to the party leaders. The Soviet ambassador highly hailed the heroic tradition of the LPRP in the past. He also expressed satisfaction over the success of the Lao people, under the leadership of the LPRP, in the national development upon the path of socialism.

V. Sobchenko further praised the active contribution of the LPRP to the enhancement of the international communist movement and to the development of cooperation and solidarity among fraternal parties of the socialist countries of the socialist community. We also appreciated the joint efforts of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea for the normalization of peace and stability and neighbourliness in Southeast Asia.

The general secretary, on behalf of the party Central Committee, expressed thanks to the well-wishing team. He also evaluated that the gains by the LPRP in the past 30 years greatly adhered to the contributions of the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Soviet peoples, as well as for other socialist countries. The LPRP will do its utmost to strengthen and consolidate the socialist community's strength for cause of peace and socialism. Kaysone Phomvihane finally expressed gratitude to the CPV, the PRPK [KPRP], the CPSU, and other fraternal parties for their support to the LPRP.

Leaders Attend Banquet

BK241054 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] On the evening of 22 March, the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, and the Council of Ministers organized a grand banquet at the clubhouse of the Council of Ministers in celebration of the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP.

Attending the banquet on this occasion were Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the Republic, and chairman of the SPC and of the Lao Front for National Construction; Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, minister of national defense, and commander in chief of the LPA; Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SPC; and Comrade Sali Vongkhamdao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; along with other party and state leaders.

Also attending were representatives of local party and administrative committees, representatives of the national defense and public security forces, senior cadres and party members, revolutionary intellectuals and personages, national heroes, and emulation combatants from various localities, provinces, or regions throughout the country.

During the banquet which proceeded in a joyous atmosphere, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane delivered a well-wishing speech and invited the guests to drink a toast to hail the great achievements and victories scored by the entire Lao party, Army, and people in carrying out the revolutionary cause under the LPRP's clear-sighted and talented leadership over the past 30 years. After the banquet, Comrade General Secretary Kayson Phomvihane and Comrade President Souphanouvong, together with other leaders, viewed the performances staged by the central art troupe in an enthusiastic and joyous atmosphere from beginning to end.

MINISTER DISCUSSES OFFENSIVE DEFENSE STRATEGY

BK260731 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Mar 85

[Interview with Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, deputy defense minister, on 26 March in Bangkok -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified newsman] I have heard that weapons under the U.S. assistance program will arrive on or about 14 or 15 April.

[Phaniang] Some of them will arrive.

[Question by unidentified newsman indistinct]

[Phaniang] I can't tell you that. There will be several items.

[Unidentified newsman] The delivery date has already been fixed, right?

[Phaniang] Let me just say that delivery will be early next month. I don't think we should disclose information about the types of weapons and their delivery time.

[Unidentified newsman] The Vietnamese have made a threat to the effect that we will have to be held responsible for the consequences if we carry out our offensive defense strategy.

[Phaniang] The Vietnamese themselves have not taken any responsibility for their violations of Thai territory. They simply claimed that they misread or misunderstood the map. They always speak selfishly. Militarily speaking, we feel that to fight effectively, favorable terrain which gives us advantages during the fighting will have to be secured. This is necessary. But we have no intention of violating any country's territory. We have always maintained this principle and as a result were victimized. The military thus feels that it is now time to correct this problem.

[Unidentified newsman] There are comments to the effect that this will play into the hands of the Vietnamese.

[Phaniang] It is possible that the other side will try to provoke fighting between us and Vietnamese troops, thinking that once fighting starts, negotiations involving the Heng Samrin side would be in order. This is what the other side wants. However, our point has been that we and the Vietnamese are not and never have been engaged in an armed conflict. It is possible that we will play into Vietnam's hands if we engage in fighting with its troops.

[Unidentified newsman] Have we thought about this and taken precautions?

[Phaniang] We feel that we will be carrying out military duties and therefore have to take precautions. But we will have to accept political consequences of our actions.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS SRV CHARGES 'BASELESS'

BK260937 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 26 Mar 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Tran Quang Co will be summoned to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon to be told that Hanoi's charges concerning anti-Vietnam demonstrations here were "baseless," Foreign Ministry sources said.

The move -- marking the first time the envoy has been summoned since Vietnamese incursions across the Surin border early this month -- came after Hanoi protested what it called "connivance" by Thai authorities in anti-Vietnamese demonstrations in several northeastern provinces. The protest was lodged last week with Thai Ambassador to Hanoi Atsada Chaiyanam by Tran Le Duc, acting head of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Third Department for Asia.

Tran Le Duc reportedly alleged that Thai authorities were acting out of line with the September 1979 joint communique signed by Thai and Vietnamese prime ministers. According to the sources, the Vietnamese ambassador this afternoon will be told by Political Department Director-General M.R. Thep Thewakun that the demonstrations were not against Vietnamese living in Thailand, but against intrusions into Thai territory by armed Vietnamese troops and the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, the sources noted. It will be pointed out to the Vietnamese ambassador that the demonstrators included not only Thai, but also a number of Vietnamese as well. Even Vietnamese living in Thailand have realized that their country has done wrong and have joined in the demonstration against Vietnamese aggression, the sources noted.

A number of Vietnamese residents in Thailand have also made a collection to help Thai soldiers fighting in the border area, the Vietnamese ambassador will be told. A number of Vietnamese residents in Thailand have even volunteered to go and fight on the Thai side in the border area, it will be pointed out. M.R. Thep will also notify the ambassador of consequences along the Thai-Kampuchean border resulting from the intrusions of Vietnamese troops into Thailand earlier this month.

ASSEMBLY MEMBER WANTS CAMBODIA POLICY REVIEW

BK250133 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 25 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The chairman of the House Committee on military affairs yesterday suggested that Thailand review its policy on Kampuchea and enter negotiations with Vietnam to end the six-year-old conflict.

Lt Col Sanan Khachonprasat said Thailand should avoid confrontation with Vietnam over the Kampuchean problem. He said members of the House Committee will on Friday hold a meeting to discuss the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border in light of the recent incursions into Thai territory by Vietnamese forces.

"We (committee members) are of the opinion that if the confrontation with Vietnam continues, there will be even more violence in the future," he said. Sanan, a Democrat MP from Phichit, said the House Committee will ask the Foreign Ministry to review its policy on Kampuchea and seek negotiations with Hanoi. Sanan also voiced objection to statements by some high-ranking military officials that Thai security forces may have to stage cross-border raids into Kampuchea as retaliation against incursions of Thai territory by the Vietnamese.

Premier Prem Tinsulanon said on Friday that Thai soldiers may have to fight the Vietnamese on Kampuchean soil as a retaliatory measure. Sanan said the statements had created "an atmosphere of war." He suggested that countries which should take part in negotiations to end the conflict in Kampuchea should include Vietnam, Kampuchea, China, the Soviet Union, Thailand and possibly the U.S. Sanan also said members of the House Committee had been invited to attend a briefing by the Air Force on its plan to buy the F-16 jetfighters, tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTRY 'WARNS' THAI AUTHORITIES

OW251545 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 25 Mar 85

["Bellicose Statements of Thai Authorities Condemned" -- VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 25 -- A spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today warns the Thai authorities that they would have to shoulder all the serious consequences should they put into effect their so-called "hot pursuit" theory. The warning came in a statement which is issued here today and reads in full as follows:

According to press reports from Bangkok, on March 22, 1985 Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon spoke of the possibility of Thai Armed Forces fighting against Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea. Earlier, the deputy commander of the Thai Army Thianchai Sirisamphan declared that the Thai Army would carry out an offensive against Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea. A high-ranking official of Thailand has also declared that he did not rule out the possibility of Thailand using its right to "hot pursuit" into Kampuchean territory. What is serious is that these statements were made after the ASEAN countries had urged other countries to give military aid to the Khmer reactionaries against the Kampuchean people and following the Thailand visit of the head of state of China and several Chinese generals.

The above bellicose statements of the Thai authorities are a mere repetition of the position of the Thai ruling circles 15 years ago when they took up the "hot pursuit" theory of Nixon at the time of the American invasion of Kampuchea in April 1970. This is a new step forward in Thailand's support for the Polpotists and other Khmer reactionary forces against the revival of the Kampuchean people, after it had allowed the Khmer reactionaries to use "sanctuaries" Thai territory and took a series of undeclared acts of war such as firing artillery and conducting aggressive operations against the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in support for the Pol Pot clique all along the past six years. This is also a serious adventurous act following the brazen military occupation of the three hamlets of Laos by Thailand in June 1984.

These bellicose statements have shed more light on the obdurate policy of the Thai ruling circles in rejecting the proposal of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the establishment of a safety zone on either side of the Thai-Kampuchean border and the proposal of the Lao People's Democratic Republic on ending the tense situation in the border area between Laos and Thailand.

They also prove that the Thai ruling circles continue to collude with China in maintaining a hot situation on the border with Kampuchea as well as on the border with Laos, to nibble at the territories of these two countries and support the Pol Pot genocidal clique, the Lao reactionaries and the Vietnamese reactionaries against the three Indochinese countries.

The situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border during the past six years has fully proved that the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have shown utmost restraint before the arrogant acts of Thailand. While sweeping up the Polpotists and the other Khmer reactionaries, the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese Army volunteers have always respected the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand. The People's Republic of Kampuchea and Vietnam have desisted from using their right to "hot pursuit" in order to destroy the Khmer reactionaries now taking refuge in the sanctuaries on Thai soil.

Should the Thai ruling circles put into effect the "hot pursuit" theory of the United States and violate the sovereignty and territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea they will have to shoulder all responsibility for the serious consequences of their acts.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam demands that the Thai authorities end immediately all acts of violation against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and stop allowing their territory to be used by the Polpotists and other reactionary Khmers as a refuge to oppose the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

More than ever, the situation at present is requiring urgent measures to establish immediately a safety zone on either side of the Kampuchean-Thai border under international supervision and control as has been many times proposed by the Indochinese countries.

In the interests of the Thai people, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam calls on the Thai authorities to respond positively to the good-will proposals of the three Indochinese countries. It calls on the people and governments of the peace-loving countries across the world to take effective acts in support of the efforts aimed at establishing durable peace along the Kampuchean-Thai border, thus contributing to ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

MOKHTAR REJECTS REPORTS ON APOLOGY TO THAILAND

BK251454 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] According to the Indonesian Embassy in Hanoi, on 19 March Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja rejected reports that he had conveyed Hanoi's apology for incursions into Thailand by Vietnam.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN HAILS LPRP'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

BK231157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Mar 85

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 March editorial: "The LPRP, a Stalwart and Creative Marxist-Leninist Political Party"]

[Text] Thirty years ago, on 22 March 1955, the vanguard political party of the Lao working class assumed the duty of leading the Lao people of all nationalities in the struggle for national liberation and for a new independent and free Laos. As early as in the 1930's, the Lao Communists in the Indochinese Communist Party had already brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the Lao nation and led the Lao people to perseveringly and courageously struggle against the French colonialists and Japanese fascists.

The founding of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party in 1955 in accordance with the second resolution of the Indochinese Communist Party was particularly significant, creating a great turning point in the 1,000-year long history of the Lao people of all nationalities. It decides all of the victories of the Lao revolution.

The historic changes of the Lao state over the past 30 years vividly manifest the constant growth of the LPRP a genuine Marxist-Leninist party that stands firmly at the helm of the offensive and deserves of the vanguard body of the Lao working class and people of all nationalities who traditionally love their country and national revolution [words indistinct] of the Indochinese Communist Party and are loyal to the class interests [words indistinct].

The LPRP upheld the banner of national independence and socialism, creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the specific situation of its country, led all the people to overcome untold difficulties and ordeals in the fierce struggle against colonialism, imperialism, and other enemies of the class, gradually advancing the Lao revolution [words indistinct].

From the people's uprising to take over the administration and regain independence in October 1945 to the 9-year resistance struggle against the French colonialists and the glorious 20-year struggle against the U.S. aggressors, the Lao people won great victories. On 2 December 1975, they totally liberated their country [words indistinct] entered the new era of independence, unification, and advance to socialism.

Over the past 10 years, under correct and clear-sighted party leadership, the Lao people have won the new glorious victory in defeating the multifaceted war of sabotage by the big-nation Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. At the same time, they have struggled to advance their country directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. [Words indistinct] firmly defend their revolutionary gains, consolidate the state of dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as on the economic, cultural, and social battle fronts in the past 10 years prove that the LPRP is invincible. It won victories not only in the people's national democratic revolution but also in leading the extremely difficult socialist revolution, turning the doctrine of scientific socialism into vivid realities for its beautiful country.

Upholding the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism and considering the tightening of close solidarity and militant alliance with the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia as a law and a factor of victory, the LPRP made important contributions to the common victory of the three Indochinese peoples during the two resistance struggles against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. It is now resolutely struggling to stand firmly at the forward bastion of the socialist system in Southeast Asia, defeat all the plots and acts of aggression by the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the imperialist forces, and firmly defend socialist construction in each respective country, in solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in struggles for peace and social progress. This is always the basis of its consistent foreign policy of peace.

The prestige and position of the LPDR and the LPRP are increasingly enhanced in the world along with the international communist movement.

Together with the Vietnamese people and Communists, the cadres and combatants of our Armed Forces are very encouraged by and proud of the fraternal Lao people's glorious victories and the LPRP -- a firm, strong, stalwart, and creative Marxist-Leninist party that is absolutely loyal to the ideal and cause of the noble socialist revolution.

We rejoice at the fine development of the profound, exemplarily loyal, and specially pure and brilliant relations between the CPV and the LPRP and between our two states and peoples of Vietnam and Laos.

Since we were both born of the Indochinese Communist Party founded and trained by great President Ho Chi Minh, the solidarity between our two parties based on comradeship is a shining example of lofty international relationship. The historical and geographical conditions have united the two fraternal nations throughout the course of [words indistinct]. This is also the base of militant alliance for our two parties and peoples who live and die together, fight side by side, and win common victories.

The cooperation full of fraternity and comradeship between the parties, states, and peoples of Vietnam and Laos has developed in all areas under many increasingly fruitful forms. The strength of this firm solidarity bloc is the factor to guarantee all the victories of the revolution in each individual country. At the same time, it is also the very important factor to guarantee peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Celebrating the glorious festival of the invincible vanguard body of the Lao working class and people, we are sincerely and profoundly grateful to the Lao party, Government, and fraternal people of all nationalities for their great support and valuable assistance to our people during the past two resistance struggles as well as in the present national construction and defense. We are all the more proud of and confident in living with and fighting along side the Lao people -- heroic nation -- and the LPRP -- a stalwart party.

We wish that the fraternal Lao people and army under the leadership of the LPRP headed by respected and beloved General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane, score even more and greater achievements in building and defending their country to turn Laos into a strong and prosperous country, making worthy contributions to the struggle for peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL MARKS LAO PARTY'S ANNIVERSARY

OW221005 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22 -- Marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, NHAN DAN expresses the warmest greetings of the Communists, the working class and the entire people of Vietnam to the fraternal Lao people. The paper's frontpage editorial says:

"Over the past ten years, under the clear-sighted leadership of their vanguard party, the fraternal Lao people have written down many new and brilliant pages in their history. From a poor and backward country with an economy of natural characters and frequented with natural calamities and foreign invasions, Laos is advancing to socialism bypassing the period of capitalist development. It is for the Lao people an extremely difficult and complicated task. But, under the creative leadership of the LPRP, they have for a short period of time gained great and all-sided achievements in economic rehabilitation, transformation and development.

"In the light of the resolutions of the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people and their Armed Forces have overcome many difficulties, thwarting all wicked schemes and acts of the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. The intelligent and firm struggle of the Lao people and Armed Forces against the occupation of the three Lao hamlets by the Thai ultra-rightist forces was a victory of paramount significance of the Lao revolution."

The paper goes on: "The Lao People's Democratic Republic's international prestige and position are constantly rising. It has made great contributions to increasing the strength of the revolutionary struggle of the three Indochinese countries and the socialist community, as a whole and to the struggle for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

"The Lao People's Revolutionary Party is the organizer of all victories of the Lao revolution and people, the torch shining the way for the Lao people to advance to happiness and prosperity. Today, the contingent of party members is almost double what it was ten years ago. It has always been associated with the people and that creates an invincible strength.

"The Communists and the entire people of Vietnam are greatly elated at glorious victories recorded by the Lao People's Revolutionary Party in its noble cause of leading the Lao people to defend and build their homeland. These victories are of historical significance as they are not only encouraging the Lao people and Armed Forces but also giving a big fillip to the Vietnamese people and Army."

After reviewing the constant development of the Vietnamese-Lao special relationship in the light of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the statement of the Indochinese summit conference, NHAN DAN describes these ties as an important factor ensuring the success of the revolution of each Indochinese country and creating a solid strategic posture for the revolutionary struggle of the three countries.

The paper recalls recent meetings between Vietnamese and Lao party and state leaders, specially the one between general secretaries and peoples of the two countries have been unfolding to a new, qualitative and effective development in various fields. [sentence as received] The Vietnamese-Lao special relationship has become an invaluable asset of the parties and peoples of the two countries and an invincible and irresistible strength in the struggle for national independence and sovereignty." [quotation mark as received]

"We pledge to do all we can to defend this special friendship as we preserve the apple of our eyes and our hearts".

NGUYEN DUC TAM, OTHERS CALL ON LAO AMBASSADOR

OW230953 Hanoi VNA in English 0811 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee led by Nguyen Duc Tam, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV C.C., today called at the Lao Embassy here on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The delegation included Vu Quang, member of the party Central Committee and head of its International Department; Nguyen Khanh, alternate member of the party C.C. and director of its office; and other senior officials.

Nguyen Duc Tam greeted the Lao People's Revolutionary Party on its 30th anniversary and expressed the wish that the special, faithful and pure relationship between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos be ever-lasting and the fraternal Lao people win ever greater success in socialist construction and national defence. Lao Ambassador Khamfeune Tounalom, in his reply, thanked the party, the government and the people of Vietnam for their wholehearted and effective assistance to the Lao people's revolutionary cause.

REPORTAGE ON MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Pham Van Dong

BK221656 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong on Thursday, 21 March, received the visiting Mongolian Foreign Minister Mr Mangalyn Dugersuren and his wife, now on a visit to Vietnam. Chairman Pham Van Dong hailed the visit as a new development in the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia. For his part, the Mongolian foreign minister said: The Mongolian party, Government, and people have always supported the just struggle of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The same day, the Mongolian foreign minister left Hanoi for a visit to Ho Chi Minh City. He was seen off at the government guest house by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and other officials of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

Concludes Visit

OW231950 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 23 -- Mangalyn Dugersuren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and foreign minister, and his wife paid an official friendly visit to Vietnam from March 19-23 at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

While here, the Mongolian foreign minister paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office.

On March 20, Minister M. Dugersuren called on President of the State Council Truong Chinh. On March 21, he was warmly received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. Minister M. Dugersuren had working session with Vi Quang, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the National Assembly.

Minister M. Dugersuren and Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks on the situation in the world, especially in Asia, and on the enhancement of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries. The two sides reached unanimity on all issues raised for discussion. An agreement on the exemption of entry visas between the two countries was signed here during the visit.

Minister M. Dugersuren and his wife visited the Vietnam-Mongolia friendship state farm built with the Mongolian Government's assistance, the Hoa Binh hydro-electric plant on the Da River and other places of interest in Hanoi. From March 22-23, Minister M. Dugersuren and his wife visited Ho Chi Minh City. They were warmly welcomed by Mai Chi Tho, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, who gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished Mongolian guests.

Joint Communique Issued

BK240436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Joint communique on MPR Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren's visit to SRV issued on 23 March]

[Text] [3-minute gap in transmission] While in Vietnam, the MPR foreign minister paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum. Comrade Dugersuren was warmly received by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Foreign Minister Dugersuren held talks in an atmosphere of friendship, sincerity, mutual understanding, and complete unanimity. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries, discussed issues related to the enhancement of relations between Vietnam and Mongolia, and exchanged opinions on pressing international questions.

The two sides note with satisfaction that the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between the two countries are being constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1979 between the SRV and the MPR. They stress the decisive role of mutual support between the CPV and the MPRP. The two ministers highly value the 1979 visit to Vietnam by a party and government delegation of the MPR, led by Comrade Batmonh, and the 1984 Mongolia visit by a party and state delegation of the SRV led by Comrade Truong Chinh, which have contributed to further consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

The two sides reaffirm the unswerving line of their parties and governments -- namely, to consolidate bilateral friendly relations and to broaden and deepen cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific-technological fields on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This conforms to the interests of the Mongolian and Vietnamese peoples and of peace and socialism in Asia and the world as a whole.

The two sides lay stress on the necessity to increase efforts of all peace-loving, democratic, and progressive forces aimed at abolishing the danger of nuclear war, carrying out arms limitation and disarmament, and improving the international atmosphere. The two sides hold that the continued consolidation of the identity of views and the solidarity among the socialist countries and the expansion of their influence in the international arena are of primary significance.

The two sides emphasize the historic significance of the economic summit conference of the leaders of CEMA member countries in June 1984. They affirm their governments' determination to consolidate by all means their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, thus creating conditions for implementing the programs and resolutions aimed at increasing the economic potentials of socialism.

The two sides stress the historic significance of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism recorded 40 years ago with the Soviet Union playing a decisive role. This victory led to the formation of the powerful socialist community, which serves as the main bastion of the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress of nations, and opened up a new stage for the vigorous growth of the national and social liberation forces in mankind's process of advancing forward.

The Mongolian side highly values the decisive significance of the August 1945 revolution, which led to the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first socialist state in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese side stresses the positive participation of the MPR in the League of Nations in the struggle against German fascism and in the elimination of Japanese militarism.

Vietnam and Mongolia sternly condemn the reactionary forces of U.S.-led imperialism for further straining the world situation, seeking military supremacy over socialism, and increasing the danger of a nuclear holocaust. The two sides fully support the initiatives and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and other member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization aimed at actively contributing to solving the vital issues of our time. The two sides highlight the outstanding role of the Warsaw Treaty Organization in defending the gains of socialism and ensuring peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

The two sides welcome the opening of the new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on the issues of space and nuclear weapons. They hold that it will be of great significance if these talks reach bilaterally acceptable agreements on limiting and eventually liquidating all arsenals of mass destruction. The two sides express the confidence that to achieve a positive beginning for the talks, the United States must show its goodwill and serious, constructive attitude.

The two sides, during their talks, are very interested in questions concerning peace and security in Asia. Out of the decisive role of the socialist community in this problem, Vietnam and Mongolia will continue their close coordination with the fraternal countries in an effort to eradicate the hot beds of tension and conflict in many places in Asia with a view to turning Asia into a region of peace and cooperation.

The two sides condemn the militarist schemes of the United States and its allies in the Asia-Pacific region and their plan to set up a new front aimed at launching a first-strike nuclear missile attack against the Soviet Union and the forces of socialism and national liberation. The restoration of militarism in Japan, the formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul political and military alliance, and the increased U.S. military presence in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans constitute a serious threat to peace and security in Asia. The collusion between imperialist and hegemonist forces is a danger to peace and security in this vast region.

The two sides vehemently condemn the imperialist and hegemonist forces' interference in the region and their violation of the Indochinese countries' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and consider these moves the main obstacles to the establishment of durable peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The two sides support a peaceful solution to Southeast Asian issues and political dialogue between countries in the region aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, cooperation, and good-neighborliness. They hold that all schemes to change the political reality by military means are being thwarted. Facts testified to this 10 years ago, when the Indochinese people won their historic victory over the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen.

The Mongolian foreign minister expresses the Mongolian people's solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people in defending their socialist gains and safeguarding peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. He highly values the SRV's positive foreign policy and supports the constructive initiatives and proposals of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia aimed at resolving problems in Southeast Asia, especially the stance expressed in the communique of the 10th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers.

The two sides resolutely condemn the expansionist policy of the Chinese ruling circles and their armed activities along the Sino-Vietnamese border, which violate the SRV's sovereignty and territorial integrity. They demand that Beijing end immediately all of its hostile acts against the Indochinese countries.

The two sides stress that the consolidation of friendship and cooperation among the three Indochinese countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism is an important factor for peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in Asia. The two sides warmly acclaim the Cambodian people's achievements in the economic, military, political, and diplomatic fields, which attest to the extraordinary strength of the revival of the Cambodian people and, at the same time, demonstrate that the situation in Cambodia is irreversible. The two sides welcome the splendid achievements of the Lao people in defending their revolutionary gains and building a new life.

The two sides resolutely condemn the undeclared war against Afghanistan and strongly support the struggle of the Afghan people aimed at defending their independence and revolutionary gains. They stress the need to settle by political means issues concerning Afghanistan on the basis of the Afghan Government's proposals.

The two sides support the efforts of the DPRK Government aimed at achieving national reunification by peaceful means and normalizing the situation in the Korean peninsula.

The two sides support the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO -- the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people -- aimed at resolving peacefully the issues of the Middle East. The two ministers stress the need to consolidate the unity of the Arab nations and the solidarity among the Palestinian resistance forces in the face of the ever more intensive schemes of the imperialist, Zionist, and other reactionary forces to force the surrender of the Arab countries.

The two sides stress the great importance of the broadening of the movement against war and nuclear weapons in the Asian countries. They support the resolutions of the seminar held by countries in the South Pacific declaring that region to be free of nuclear weapons. The Vietnamese side highly values the MPR's efforts for the consolidation of peace and security in Asia. It renews its support for the MPR's proposal for the signing of a convention on nonaggression and nonviolence in the relations among Asian and Pacific countries and the Mongolia-initiated statement on the right of nations to live in peace, which was approved by the 35th session of the UN General Assembly.

The two sides express the desire to normalize relations with the PRC on the principles of peaceful coexistence and in the interests of a durable peace in Asia. Vietnam and Mongolia welcome the Soviet Union's principled stance on the normalization of relations with the PRC.

The two sides bring out the increasingly important role of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, in the interests of peace and security of nations. They acclaim the great, positive role of the Republic of India in the consolidation of peace in Asia. The two sides condemn the hostile schemes of internal and external reactionary forces against the national unity and territorial integrity of this great, peace-loving country.

The two sides welcome the joint initiative of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden on the issue of limiting and liquidating nuclear arms. The two sides affirm their support for the just struggle of the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and for national and social liberation. The two sides resolutely support the Nicaraguan people's valiant fight against the aggressive schemes of the United States and its lackeys to defend their democratic gains. The two sides support the struggle of nations that have just gained independence to carry out socioeconomic reforms in their countries, realize the democratization of international relations, and establish a new world economic order.

On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations, the two sides hold that it is necessary to consolidate this organization as an instrument for coordinating all countries' efforts for peace.

The two sides are confident that the visit to Vietnam by the MPR foreign minister will contribute to further consolidating friendship and solidarity between the two countries and developing cooperation between the two foreign ministries as well as to peace and security in Asia.

The MPR foreign minister is sincerely grateful for the warm hospitality accorded him and his entourage during their stay in fraternal Vietnam. Minister Dugersuren invites Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife to pay an official visit to the MPR at their convenience. Minister Nguyen Co Thach accepts the invitation with thanks.

NHAN DAN COMMENTARY HAILS FRIENDSHIP WITH MPR

OW240745 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 24 -- Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren's just concluded official visit to Vietnam is a fine manifestation of the time-honoured friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The paper says "the Vietnamese people rejoice at the great and allround achievements recorded by the Mongolian people in their socialist construction. We highly appreciate the positive external activities of the Mongolian People's Republic aimed at contributing to the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

"We fully support Mongolia's proposal to sign conventions of non-aggression, non-use of force in relations among Asia and Pacific countries and the measures it suggests to carry out the proposal".

The paper expresses the Vietnamese people's "deep gratitude to the fraternal Mongolian people for their fine sentiments towards and valuable support to our revolutionary cause."

"The good results of Foreign Minister Dugersuren's Vietnam visit will surely contribute to strengthening the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two nations and encourage them in the national construction and defence of their respective countries," the paper says in conclusion.

DU MUOI RECEIVES VISITING TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

OW230915 Hanoi VNA in English 0831 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 22 -- The Executive Bureau of the Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Industry [Tuimei] under the World Federation of Trade Unions met here on March 20-21.

Among those present at the conference were Mai Khac The, secretary of the Vietnam Trade Unions of Metal and Engineering Industry; Nguyen Van Khe, minister of engineering and metals; Trinh Dong A, acting general director of the General Department of electronics and information techniques, and delegates from many foreign countries and international organizations.

The participants discussed the situation of engineering and metal industry in Southeast Asia and worked out measures to step up activities in solidarity with engineering and metal workers in the region and the world as a whole. A press conference was held here on March 21 on the results of the conference.

On March 22, Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, cordially received Reinhard Sommer and Alain Stern, respectively president and general secretary of the Tuimei, and other members of its Executive Bureau.

TRUONG CHINH RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR 21 MAR

BK220317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh on 21 March received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country, Pushkar Johari, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Chairman of the Council of State Truong Chinh had a cordial talk with Ambassador Pushkar Johari. Also present was Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and head of the Office of the Council of State.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE STRESSES DEFENSE LINKS WITH NEW ZEALAND

HK240056 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] The Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has emphasized that both his government and the Americans realize the importance of strong bilateral defense links between Australia and New Zealand in spite of the ANZUS breach. He has given renewed assurances that Australia will not seek to change New Zealand's antinuclear policy, and he said the coming visit to Wellington of his defense minister, Kim Beazley, is for bilateral defense talks, not to discuss ANZUS. After talks in Canada with that country's leader, Brian Mulroney, Mr Hawke was asked by reporters if Australia would seek to mediate in the dispute. He said Mr Beazley's visit is not for that purpose.

[Begin Hawke recording] We will simply, in those talks, discuss the nature of the bilateral relationship in the defense area, what sort of things need to be done to maintain that. It perhaps takes on a slightly different edge because of the fact that we don't have the trilateral relations now, but this is something that we understand is important, and may I say the United States understands as being significant. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT DISARMAMENT POLICY GAINING ACCEPTANCE

BK251447 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 25 Mar 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program]

[Excerpts] Australia has been playing a prominent role in arms reductions efforts since the election of the Hawke Labor government 2 years ago. Its high profile in arms negotiations is indicated by its appointment of Mr Richard Butler as Australian's ambassador for disarmament. Last week, Australian officials held disarmament talks with a senior Soviet official in Canberra, and in a later public meeting, the Soviet official, Dr Vladimir Petrovskiy, had some strong words to say about the development of the so-called Star Wars space weapons. This report from John Lombard in Canberra:

[Begin Lombard recording] The Australian Labor Government has been quite firm on the Star Wars proposal by the American Administration. It is against it. Under the plan announced by President Reagan last year, the Americans are undertaking research into laser weapons that would operate from outer space to hit Soviet missiles fired at the United States.

But the Australian position is for a comprehensive test-ban treaty, what's known as a CTB that would, quite simply, stop all testings by all nations in all environment. Mr. Richard Butler has been leading the Australian approach in arms talks in Geneva, and by all reports, he has been quite successful. What has become known, then, as the Australian approach is beginning to get a much wider acceptance. This involves a comprehensive treaty with verification, and that means an international seismic data network, a remote control black-box monitoring system, an international atmospheric monitoring network, and on-sight inspection.

The Australian approach was spelled out last week to the Soviet head of the Foreign Ministry's International Organizations Department, Dr Vladimir Petrovskiy, who led a delegation of Soviet experts on disarmament in talks in Canberra. Later, at a public meeting, Dr Petrovskiy referred to the Reagan star wars plan and gave the Soviet position. Moscow, he said, would be prepared to negotiate drastic reductions in strategic arms, if the development of space weapons was halted.

Dr Petrovskiy rejected suggestions that the American Star Wars projects involved at this stage only in research. He pointed to the fact that the atomic bomb that ended the Second World War by being dropped on Hiroshima in Japan had also begun as a research project.

It was revealed that at the end of the Australian-Soviet talks on disarmament that China has decided it will take part in the work toward a comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty. Australian officials described the Chinese decision, made known in Geneva some weeks ago, as a breakthrough for the Australian approach. Officials said China had said that if the Australian approach was adopted as a negotiating position, China would take part in the work. In previous talks, they had refused. The change of heart apparently is a result of bilateral talks on disarmament between China and Australia in Beijing last year. John Lombard, Radio Australia, Canberra. [end recording]

HAWKE VISITS CANADA, MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER

For Melbourne coverage of the visit to Canada by Prime Minister Robert Hawke including his meeting with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, see the Canada section of the 25 March Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

SOMARE FORMS NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT AFTER VOTE

BK251245 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Papua New Guinea now has a new coalition government following the defeat of no-confidence motion against the prime minister, Mr Somare, earlier today. The prime minister announced the new coalition 3 hours after winning the no-confidence motion by 68 votes to 19 in Parliament. The new coalition is comprised of Mr Somare's governing PANGU [Papua New Guinea Unity] Party plus the National and Melanesian Alliance Parties. The National [as heard] is led by Stephen Tago and the Alliance by Father John Momis.

Mr Somare said the new coalition would provide a constructive, stable, and strong government in a sharing of power until the next national election in 1987.

The two leaders said they still have some differences to be worked out in the next 2 days and that a major announcement would be made on Thursday. This would involve the appointment of some new ministers to the cabinet.

45 STATES TO ATTEND BANDUNG COMMEMORATION

BK251430 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Asian and African countries have given positive support for and response to the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Afro-Asian conference to be held in Bandung 24-25 April 1985. The Foreign Affairs Department said in Jakarta today that 45 countries consider the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Afro-Asian conference to be not only an important historical event but also the main impetus for enhancing solidarity in renewing their determination to create peace and a more just, prosperous, and equitable world.

PHAM VAN DONG'S PRESENCE IN BANDUNG UNCERTAIN

BK250818 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 19 Mar 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, 19 March -- SRV Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has said that he is still considering whether he will attend the 30th anniversary commemoration of the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung on 24 April.

Answering questions from SINAR HARAPAN at his official residence in Hanoi last week, the Vietnamese prime minister also said that Vietnam will have to know first the contents of a declaration expected to be issued during the 30th anniversary before giving any views.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, who is now 77 years old, is one of the three surviving statesmen who led their countries' delegations to the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung 30 years ago. The other two are Prince Sihanouk (63 years old) of Cambodia and Carlos P. Romulo (84 years old) of the Philippines.

The Vietnamese prime minister said that principles embodied in the Declaration of the 10 Principles of Bandung are still relevant because the principles recognize the right of all nations to independence and against imperialism, reactionary forces, and expansionism. In addition, they recognize the right of all nations to be free from any intervention. According to Pham Van Dong, the Bandung principles are strongly felt by Indonesia and Vietnam which achieved their independence through their own efforts.

Reports from Hanoi say that the Vietnamese prime minister will not come to Bandung if Sihanouk is present as chief of the UN-recognized Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. However, it has been reported from Canberra that Sihanouk will be present in whatever capacity in order not to embarrass the host country.

COMMANDER CHARGES 'EXTREMIST GROUP' WITH BLAST

BK251558 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP) -- The bomb blast in Pemudi Express inter-city bus at Wongsorejo village Banyuwangi, East Java early Saturday morning "clearly was the work of an extremist group out to disturb national stability."

Major General Sularso, special internal security regional commander in East Java, issued the statement Monday to reporters after meeting with the Islamic Student Alumni Association at the Surabaya garrison command headquarters. The students proclaimed themselves under the aegis of Pancasila during the meeting, SUARA KARYA reported Wednesday.

The bus explosion killed seven passengers and injured 14 others. Banyuwangi police found timers and several packages of explosives in the wreckage after the blast.

Based on the interrogation of a suspect identified as K.D., the actual target of the bombing was not the bus, but another unidentified place, the military commander said. The bomb incident is now entirely in the hands of the special internal security commander for investigation. K.D. who identified himself as a trader en route to Denpasar, was arrested after attempting to flee after the explosion. He was unhurt.

Maj. Gen Sularso, an explosives expert, said that the bomb exploded either because of vibrations from the bus or intense heat. Meanwhile, the assistant intelligence chief of the East Java police, Colonel Suparto, East Java Police colonel and a number of detectives left Surabaya for Malang, 100 kilometers south of Surabaya for further investigation of the case, SUARA KARYA daily reported.

The trip to Malang was considered necessary because they have linked the bus blast with a similar explosion at the Southeast Asia Bible Seminary's Catholic Sasono Budoyo Catholic Meeting Hall in Malang on Dec. 25, the paper said.

Last Sunday, a spokesman for the East Java Police Command, Col. Sucipto, conducted an on-the-spot investigation at the site and found a bag believed to be owned by the suspect.

In Denpasar, Bali, passengers registering for travel are requested to show their ID's and undergo a thorough check of their luggage, ANTARA news agency reported from Denpasar. These measures were taken following alerts from Surabaya police about the passenger bus bomb explosion in Banyuwangi.

Brig. Gen. Cuk Sumiarso, Nusa Tenggara police chief said that his men were on constant alert for any eventuality. He said security checks at the Gilimanuk ferry crossing to Banyuwangi had been intensified. The Gilimanuk-Banyuwangi ferry crossing is a major entry way to the world famous Bali tourist island.

MALAYSIAHITAM ON PEACE ZONE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

BK211609 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] A process of cease-fire should be undertaken to enable the realization of the concept of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. Superpowers should adopt a neutral stand and accept the concept. The deputy prime minister said that as long as the Soviet Union has a strong military presence in the Pacific region, other superpowers like the United States will use this as a reason to maintain a permanent presence in the region.

Datuk Musa Hitam said this in an interview with a German television network. The text of this interview was released in Kuala Lumpur today. He said that the Soviet Union is moving into Southeast Asia and using bases like the one at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam to deploy a large amount of military equipment.

On economic development, the deputy prime minister agreed with the idea that the center of economic activities is shifting from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He said that in the past 5 years, Southeast Asia, particularly ASEAN, has achieved the highest rate of growth in the world even though the world is affected by recession. Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan have also achieved remarkable growth in economic development.

WRECKAGE OF U.S. MILITARY PLANE FOUND IN PERAK

BK251357 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The discovery of an airplane, believed to be one belonging to the United States Armed Forces, in the Bubu-Singgang forest reserve near Beruas, Perak State, is being closely monitored by a BERNAMA reporter. According to him, on the fuselage of the aircraft there are the words Air Transport Command and U.S. Army Air Force and also the number 316261. A bomb about 2 meters long was found not far from the aircraft. Radio communications equipment and bottles of liquor were still in the aircraft. The tires of the aircraft's landing gear were found to be intact, although they were deflated.

According to BERNAMA, the first group of rattan seekers who found the aircraft wreckage 10 years ago took seats, cushions, silver cups, helmets, boots, golden chains, rings, and other ornaments. The aircraft was believed to be carrying three U.S. military officials on an espionage mission during the Japanese occupation.

SINGAPOREFOREIGN MINISTER HAILS U.S. AID TO CAMBODIANS

BK251149 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 24 Mar 85 p 10

[Text] Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan said yesterday that he was heartened by signs that the U.S. Congress was responding to public opinion and was now prepared to give aid to Cambodian resistance groups. He told Parliament that such aid was essential because the Vietnamese had military aid from the Soviet Union to keep their hold on Cambodia.

"We have been trying to persuade the U.S. for some time to take a more active role in helping the non-communist resistance groups." "I am glad that, over the past few days, we have seen some signs that not only has public opinion in the U.S. begun to change, but that this change has begun to have an impact on the U.S. Congress." He referred

specifically to a decision by the U.S. House Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific to approve U.S. \$5 million to help the two non-communist groups resisting Vietnamese occupation. He quoted the sub-committee's chairman, Mr Stephen Solarz, who in explaining his committee's decision said:

"Such a step would, materially and psychologically, increase the pressure on Vietnam for a political settlement and demonstrate to the (two non-communist resistance groups) that the American people, who share their values, are prepared to support their fight for freedom." He described the move as a "modest step" but said it would have much impact internationally in helping to find a political solution to the Cambodian issue.

"We want a peaceful political solution in Cambodia but we cannot expect Vietnam to concede round the conference table what they think they won by force." He said the ASEAN ministers' call for military support for the resistance forces, made at their last meeting in Bangkok, was a significant breakthrough.

Replying to Mr Lau Teik Soon (Serangoon Gardens), who had asked questions relating to the security of the region, Mr Dhanabalan said ASEAN had succeeded in making the Vietnamese pay a high diplomatic and political price for invading Cambodia. The Vietnamese were now isolated in all international forums and "far from being the heroes of the revolution, they now slink along the corridors hoping that the public will not notice them".

Mr Dhanabalan said: "I think the cost to Vietnam -- the loss of world esteem and the lack of economic assistance -- is considerable and must weigh heavily in Vietnam's decision on how long it can persist in its current course." But he added that ASEAN would remain open to negotiations with Vietnam.

There were no preconditions for such discussions but they should centre on how basic principles: That Vietnam withdraw from Cambodia and that they allow the Cambodian people to determine the kind of government they wanted. He said: "In spite of our efforts, Vietnam has not conceded in any way... While talking peace, they have also attacked and occupied border camps of the various resistance groups."

Mr Dhanabalan said the Cambodian problem might take five to 10 years to resolve but "there is one thing we must demonstrate to the Vietnamese and the Soviet Union -- that we have the patience to continue for as long as it is necessary to bring about a solution that will not be inimical to our interests".

The minister disagreed with Mr Lau that Southeast Asia was less secure now than it was a year ago. He said it was true that since 1975, the Soviet Union had markedly increased its presence, but the U.S. had also recently increased its commitment and was maintaining a credible presence here. He said: "We would like to be left alone so that is why Singapore and ASEAN subscribe to the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality but we have to be realistic."

The Soviet Union, unlike the U.S. was not subject to media pressure, and was motivated to build up its presence to take advantage of any untoward development in this part of the world. As such, a U.S. presence was needed to keep the balance of power.

U.S. PLAN TO DEPLOY NUCLEAR WEAPONS DISCLOSED

HK250957 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 17 Mar 85 pp 1, 8

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] The U.S. military establishment has been authorized by President Ronald Reagan to deploy nuclear weapons in the Philippines and 7 other countries without informing their governments. This explosive information was contained in a secret report written by William M. Arkin, director of the Arms Race and Nuclear Weapons and Research Project, a copy of which was leaked yesterday to MALAYA by the Nuclear Free Philippines Coalition [NFPC].

Of the 8 nations identified for nuclear weapons deployment as authorized by President Reagan, the Philippines has the most number of nuclear warheads in the breakdown cited by the Arkin report. It said 32 anti-submarine B-57 nuclear depth bombs, 80 other nuclear naval weapons of unspecified types and 115 more bombs, also of unspecified type, have been authorized for deployment in the Philippines, which is the site of the two biggest U.S. military installations outside the mainland.

A nuclear depth bomb, the report said, measures 15 feet long, weighs 510 pounds and has an explosive yield of about 10 kilotons (the Hiroshima bomb which caused the death of 70,000 within a month, had 13 kilotons yield). The report further said the nuclear depth bombs were first deployed by the U.S. Navy in 1967 and there are about 900 B-57 warheads in the U.S. arsenal today. An estimated 290 warheads have been deployed in four overseas bases in Britain, Guam and Italy while 560 are deployed at bases in the U.S. The B-57s are to be used by land-based P-3 Orion planes, aircraft carriers, ship-based S-3 Viking planes and SH-3 helicopters, the report said. It further said that warheads deployed overseas are to supply main P-3 Orion bases, of which Cubi Point in Subic Base is one. The Orions can stay aloft for half a day without refuelling and are used not only for rescue but mainly for submarine surveillance and tracking.

The authorized deployment of the nuclear weapons in the Philippines inevitably makes the country a logical target for a major Soviet nuclear attack in the event of an armed superpower conflict, Filipino nationalists opposed to the U.S. presence here pointed out. They also said that the projected nuclear buildup in the Philippines and the tiny Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia could be a new U.S. move to counter the presence of the Soviets in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay where retreating Americans left a major naval installation during the Vietnam War. It is also known that SS-20 missiles aimed at Southeast Asia are deployed in Soviet Asia. Filipino nationalists, among them former Senators Lorenzo Tanada and Jose Diokno, have repeatedly warned that the presence of U.S. military bases here makes the Philippines a "natural magnet for a Soviet attack."

The secret report did not specify the reason for the nuclear warheads deployment in the Philippines nor did it say when the presidential authorization was given to the U.S. military. The 7 other countries or islands where deployment of the nuclear warheads had been authorized are the Azores, 32 warheads; Bermuda, 32; Canada, 32; Diego Garcia, 32; Iceland, 48; Puerto Rico, 32 and Spain, 32. The "peacetime" deployment is apparently part of a contingency plan of the U.S. military to cope with a major nuclear war. Information on their existence would be revealed to the host governments only in times of a "crisis," the report said.

Portions of the report have already appeared in the Canadian press. "The United States has a moral obligation to consult us when using our territory for something as emotional as nuclear weapons. It is an immoral attitude to make plans without consulting the countries involved," said retired Admiral Robert Falls, former chief of Canada's defense staff and chairman of NATO's military committee.

Last month former Senator Jovito Salonga disclosed that the U.S. military bases in the Philippines -- Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales -- hold the biggest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the Pacific. Salonga warned that "simple computer error or a miscalculation" could trigger off the "nuclear annihilation of 53 million Filipinos."

NFPC said that the Nuclear Weapons Deployment Plan is a secret memorandum approved by the U.S. President each year. It authorizes the deployment of nuclear weapons outside the U.S. and specifies which nuclear weapons can be deployed in which countries during peacetime, crisis and war. The plan, along with the Nuclear Weapons Stockpile Memorandum, is one of the key documents the President approves each year to authorize the composition, deployment, production and retirement of warheads in the nuclear stockpile, NFPC said. The Deployment Plan is reportedly prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff after considering the requirements of the U.S. and specified commands. It is then transmitted to the Office of the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for approval, coordinated with the State Department and approved by the President.

NFPC said that "actually, the National Security Council staff and the assistant to the President for national security affairs sign the authorizations for the President." The U.S. Government has always maintained that "security policy regarding nuclear weapons locations is that it will neither confirm nor deny the existence or location of U.S. nuclear weapons located anywhere."

Opposition to Plan Cited

HK250935 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Mar 85 pp 1, 8

[By Ben Evardone]

[Excerpts] The Philippine Government was strongly urged yesterday to resist the plan of the United States to deploy nuclear weapons in two military bases here. Former Supreme Court Justice Jose B.L. Reyes, chairman of the Anti-Base Coalition (ABC), and Member of Parliament Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. (Opposition-Cagayan de Oro City) asked the Marcos government to protest against the plan of the U.S. saying "it will endanger the Filipino people because it will invite aggression from enemies of the United States."

Reyes also said the U.S. plan is a "violation" of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement which, he said, prohibits the installation of nuclear weapons in the country without the knowledge and consent of the Philippine Government. Reyes said if the nuclear weapons were installed, this country would be among the first targets in a war, as it happened during World War Two when Japan bombed Clark Air Base in Pampanga.

A secret report of William M. Arkin, director of the Arms Race and Nuclear Weapons and Research Project, disclosed the U.S. plan to install nuclear warheads in the Philippines and 7 other countries without their knowledge. Commenting on the report which states the U.S. would not inform the Philippines on the plan, Pimentel said, "This is an indication that the Marcos regime is now being taken for granted by the Reagan administration."

Reyes and Pimentel said the Marcos government should lead the protest against the U.S. Government. They said this is a cause for alarm to the Filipino people because the installation of nuclear weapons will "heighten the invitation for nuclear attack."

Pimentel, together with former Senators Lorenzo M. Tanada, Jose W. Diokno, Jovito Salonga and Ramon V. Mitra, and Mrs. Cory Aquino, is a signatory to a declaration of principles calling, among others, for the dismantling of the U.S. bases here. They claim the U.S. bases in the country, the largest outside the U.S. mainland, violates Philippine territorial sovereignty.

TOLENTINO FAVORS RETENTION OF U.S. BASES

HK250939 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Mar 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Former Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo M. Tolentino said Tuesday night he favors the retention of U.S. bases in the country, but at the "best possible terms." Tolentino said the Philippines and other countries in East Asia need the bases for security and their dismantling might place at an "imbalance" the military powers in the China Sea. He said the presence of the U.S. bases in the Philippines has deterred the expansion of another military power "on one side of the China Sea," apparently referring to the reported huge military buildup of Soviet Russia in Vietnam and other Asian allies. "There is a need for a balance of power in the China Sea and the presence of the U.S. bases in the Philippines is the main balancing factor," Tolentino told the Capitol Jaycees.

Tolentino, a respected figure in international law and international relations, said the Philippine Government should, however, renegotiate to gain better terms for the use of bases in the country. What the U.S. gives to the Philippines for the use of the bases is "insignificant," Tolentino said, adding the U.S. Government even refuses to acknowledge the military and economic aid it is giving for the base rentals. "We have yet to resolve whether the money coming in is aid like what the U.S. claims, or rentals as what the Philippine Government claims," Tolentino said, referring to the \$900 million the U.S. is scheduled to give from 1985 to 1989.

Aside from better financial terms for the use of the bases, the Philippine Government should also discuss in the renegotiation with the U.S. the jurisdiction of local authorities over U.S. servicemen violating local laws, he said. He, however, did not elaborate on the jurisdiction issue.

The U.S. bases, which can legally stay up to 1991, are one of the most sensitive issues in the country today. A political group preparing for a snap election is opposed to the continued presence of U.S. bases in the country, although it set no specific date for the bases removal. The Convenor Group's opposition to the bases was contained in a Declaration of Principles made public Jan. 2. The moderate main opposition alliance, the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), wants the issue on whether or not to retain the bases decided through a plebiscite. The U.S. has two of its biggest military bases in the country -- Clark Air Base in Angeles City and Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City. The U.S. bases employ roughly 22,000 Filipino civilian employees currently negotiating for better working conditions from the U.S. military.

NECESSITY OF U.S. AID, 'INTERVENTION' SEEN

HK251034 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 18 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "No Other Choice"]

[Text] The veracity of MALAYA's journalistic scoop last March 12, when it published the top-secret article of author Walden Bello on the top-secret report titled "NSSD: U.S. Policy Towards the Philippines", has been vindicated.

Latest press dispatches from Washington, D.C. disclose that the U.S. Government, alarmed by what's going on in our country, has adopted a "carrot and stick" program to stave off a communist take-over in five years' time. Under the program, more aid in material and money will be given to the Marcos government provided it will institute reforms aimed at the return of democratic processes and the thorough revamp of the Armed Forces of the Philippines to make it more capable to meet the communist threat.

As we previously pointed out, the American move is pure and naked intervention in Philippine affairs which should be decried by all self-respecting Filipinos under ordinary circumstances. But we are not living under normal conditions (thanks to Mr Marcos) and so we should be glad of the United States Government's help. Our sense of pragmatism tells us that the "carrot and stick" program of the Reagan administration is not an act of unalloyed altruism to a former ward which is now suffering from the worst imaginable restrictions -- economically, politically and militarily -- brought about by the bungling, greed and corruption of the Marcos government. We know that behind the American move to bail our country out of the present desperate situation are selfish reasons -- to allow the continued stay of the Clark and Subic bases and to protect American business interests.

But the U.S. move, despite its being an act of pure interference, is necessary. It is now clear that we cannot solve our present predicament without the help of friends. So, we have to swallow our pride and to accept American intervention and American assistance. We have no other choice.

MARCOS ON ELECTION PARTY CANDIDATE SELECTION

HK240043 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] President Marcos today declared that in the coming elections there will be no free zones and no compromises in the selection of party candidates. He added that the leadership will impose discipline within the party. The president announced the policy in a dialogue with KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] assemblymen, provincial governors, mayors, vice mayors, and other party leaders from Region 1. The officials called on the president at the presidential guest house in Beguio City.

At the same time Mr Marcos called for unity among the KBL leadership in the Ilocos region. He pointed out that it was the intraparty differences that contributed to the defeat of some KBL bets in the last election. The president urged KBL rival leaders to meet soon and settle their differences.

Meanwhile, Mr Marcos stressed that the criteria for the selection of candidates would be based on their vote-getting potentials, and not necessarily on their affinity to the person in power.

MAYORS WELCOME MARCOS DECISION ON POLICE

HK240647 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Mayors said yesterday [23 March] that they welcomed President Marcos' decision to return control of the country's police forces to them, but opposition politicians said the move was aimed at enhancing the government's chances in local elections next year. Mayors throughout the country [words indistinct] asked President Marcos to return control over the police, which he placed directly under the military shortly after martial law was declared in 1972.

Municipal Mayors League President (Evanisto Singson) said in a television interview that he believes that all municipal mayors in the Philippines welcome this move of the president. Among the primary functions of mayors under the Constitution are the maintenance of peace and order in their locality. (Singson) added that he believed that the president realizes that without operational control of the police forces, this primary function of the local executives cannot be carried out.

KBL LAUNCHES PURGE OF DISLOYAL PARTY MEMBERS

HK250818 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] The ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] party appeared to have started a purge of disloyal party members with the expulsion of Antique Governor Enrique Zaldivar, three Sangguniang Panlalawigan [provincial board members], and four municipal mayors. The ouster followed the replacement of Laguna Governor Feliciano San Juan as provincial KBL chairman and his relief as KBL chairman for southern Tagalog. The ruling party is also expected to decide problems affecting the party in other provinces including Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Surigao del Norte and Mindoro Occidental.

Meanwhile, KBL Secretary General and Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono will meet tomorrow with Metro Manila Vice Governor Ismael Mathay and the 17 Metro Manila mayors to discuss political problems in the capital region.

PAEC: NUCLEAR PLANT DEFECTS MUST BE CORRECTED

HK221413 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 22 Mar 85 p 16

[Text] The Philippine Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC] will not approve the National Power Corporation's [NPC] application for a license to operate the nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan, unless the defects cited in the International Atomic Energy Agency's follow-up operational safety review are not corrected, PAEC commissioner Manuel Eugenio Jr said yesterday.

The IAEA review noted that the NPC has not assumed operational control of the \$2.1 billion (inclusive of local counterpart funding) nuclear facility due to lack of qualified and licensed manpower. The defects or deficiencies it noted included the use of non-shielded cable for its 6.9 kilovolt cable system; missing coding system documentation and terminal instructions; and faulty radiation protection equipment. The IAEA report also said the diesel generators have not been completely tested for acceptance of sequenced loads as required in case of a loss of offsite power; and tests conducted by the NPC involved only portions of the plant's system which the report said did not demonstrate the system's functional capability.

Reacting to reports that PAEC is succumbing to Cabinet pressure, Eugenio said the PAEC "is not a party to Westinghouse's and NPC's timetable." Eugenio recalled that when President Marcos appointed him, "he gave me specific instructions not to allow myself to be used by anyone, not even the government." He added that he has "faith in the president's word and he will stand by that."

The Cabinet last Wednesday directed PAEC to expedite the processing of the plant's licensing to stop the losses being suffered by the government due to the long delay in its operation. The government claims it is losing some \$300,000 a day, leading to the escalation of the plant's cost.

Eugenio told BUSINESS DAY that PAEC understands the Cabinet's concern, but he said PAEC's main concern is to ensure that the plant is safe. "And we will do it in a manner that is fast," he added.

Eugenio explained that there are many steps that can't be hurried and there are laws that have to be followed. But, he gave the assurance that the PAEC will do its best to give a fair appraisal and judgement of the nuclear plant case. Eugenio said PAEC is already making preparations for the public hearing, though he could not yet give the exact date.

Associate Commissioner Guillermo Corpuz last March 12 told BUSINESS DAY that the hearing will not be conducted in April. As to whether the oppositors were already given PAEC notices accepting NPC's application, Associate Commissioner Reynaldo Suarez said that "it already saw print in the newspapers." He said the recent order of the Supreme Court asking PAEC to give notices to the oppositors is not yet final. The High Court also ordered the NPC to furnish the oppositors copies of the original and renegotiated contracts and its annexes.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES BANCO FILIPINO LIQUIDATION

HK230824 Hong Kong AFP in English 0811 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 23 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government today announced that it would liquidate Banco Filipino, one of the country's largest savings bank, due to insolvency and suspected irregularities by some Banco officials. "Its realizable assets are insufficient to meet all its liabilities and the bank cannot resume business with safety to its depositors, other creditors and the general public," the Monetary Board, the highest financial policymaking body, said today. The government had placed Banco under receivership last January.

The board said an evaluation of Banco's situation as of January 25 showed that its assets totalled 3.909 billion pesos (212 million dollars) against liabilities of 5.159 billion pesos (280 million dollars). "The bank was already insolvent on July 31, 1984," the Monetary Board said. Banco had suffered a massive nationwide run in July, forcing the government to pump in emergency loans to keep it afloat.

Banco had over three million depositors, mostly middle and lower-income people, in its heyday, and branched out into real estate, trading and construction. It was the only large national bank fully owned by Filipinos.

Banco officials have accused monetary officials of causing its downfall by leaking unfavorable and incorrect reports on its condition. The government in turn charged the Banco officials with violations of banking laws.

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL SAID FACING 'HOLOCAUST'

HK250143 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 22 Mar 85 p 4

["The Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal: "The Agony of Negros"]

[Excerpt] The province of Negros Occidental has become a deadly time bomb ticking away to a holocaust. Negros's problems are both economic and political, said outspoken Bishop Antonio Fortich. The members of the elitist Makati Business Club, which has lately been used as a forum for social concerns, were shocked at the magnitude of the problems in the once-proud central Philippines province. They sat in silence and rapt attention as they listened to the revelations of the bishop who has been in Negros Occidental for the last 18 years.

The problems of Negros Occidental are synonymous to the problems of the province's main crop, sugar, according to Fortich. The collapse of the sugar industry and monopolistic practices have taken away real control of the sugar industry from the sugar producers. Price-fixing, anomalous practices in milling, and the low world market price for sugar have all conspired to 'kill' the industry.

When the industry collapsed, said Fortich, jobs became scarce. Those persons who stayed on their jobs were underpaid. In time, starvation and survival became urgent problems. To alleviate the people's plight, Negros's 27 parishes had to run "soup kitchens" for children aged 2 to 7 years old.

Negros Occidental's social and economic problems spawned the insurgents, Fortich said. Almost all of the 400,000 displaced sugar workers became easy prey to the rigid indoctrination campaign of the New People's Army [NPA]. The insurgents made substantial inroads in Negros's farming towns. Fortich estimates the number of NPA armed guerrillas at about 1,000. Fortich's figure differs from the military estimate of only 70 or 80 armed guerrillas.

The guerrilla war between government troopers and the NPA has caught innocent civilians in the crossfire. Most of the "bystanders" run to the convents and parishes whenever a skirmish occurs. As a result, the parishes have been accused by the military of coddling subversives, but Fortich said that he has standing orders to the parishes and convents to accept all "refugees."

Emergency Measures Urged

HK250855 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] The main union of Negros Occidental sugar workers yesterday called on President Marcos to give his early approval to a package of proposals recommended by the Ministry of Labor and Employment so as to help workers during the present crisis in the sugar industry. The workers' union also asked the Labor Ministry and the SSS [Social Security System] to expedite the proposals submitted by the cabinet to President Marcos. Union officials urged that badly needed livelihood projects which some workers have started in land foreclosed by the PNB [Philippine National Bank] and Landbank of the Philippines should be swiftly implemented.

Last Thursday the Association of Labor Personnel sent a warning to the Labor Ministry that 200,000 sugar workers and their families face starvation because of the closure of several sugar mills in various localities. The association appealed to the National Congress of Unions for aid in this regard. The package of proposals include emergency measures utilizing SSS funds to be advanced to the National Food Authority for rice to be given to the sugar workers. The unions have pledged that payments will be made through [word indistinct] collections.

ACTION AGAINST NPA TAX LEVIES RECOMMENDED

HK230017 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] The Region 2 Constabulary Command has recommended the suspension of logging operations in Cagayan Valley to stop the NPA [New People's Army] from collecting taxes from logging firms in the region. The taxation by the communist NPA was reported rampant, particularly in the Kalinga-Apayao area. The recommendation was made by Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos and issued to Region 2 PC [Philippine Constabulary] Commander Brigadier General (Tomas Domromat). (Domromat) said the NPA collected some 8 million pesos from logging firms in Cagayan Valley last year along. He said the funds have been used by the NPA to finance their operations.

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